

ESTABLISHED 1848.

SAINT LOUIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1881.

No. 52, Vol. XXXIV.

## Sorgo Department.

The Rural World is the only journal in the United States having a special department devoted to sorgho and sugar making from sorgho.

### THE SORGO CONVENTION.

This is the last number that will be received by our readers before the meeting of the Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Association at St. Louis on the third of January. We do most earnestly urge all who are interested in growing sorghum, or manufacturing it into syrup or sugar, to attend this meeting. Notwithstanding the last two unfavorable seasons, such as may not be experienced again in a quarter of a century, there is nothing to discourage, but everything to encourage, the devotees of this industry. When corn and other crops fail, it is a wonder that sorgho should suffer? Yet, notwithstanding the severe drought in this latitude, and the almost constant rain in the north during the harvesting season, the yield of sorgho and sugar has been very satisfactory, and the crop has paid much better than most crops. The increased price of sorgho syrup shows the great demand for it, arising in great part, probably, from the improved methods of making it and the better quality of the syrup. But little attention has been paid to sugar making, because the syrup was pre-engaged at most satisfactory prices; but where attention was paid to it, it was found very remunerative, one firm—Messrs. Wilhelm & Jolly, of Fairbault, Minn.—turning out some thirty-six thousand pounds of sugar from fifty acres, selling at nine cents a pound, with a large quantity of molasses, bringing the highest market price. All sorgho men should be ambitious to make the best quality of syrup and sugar, for the best commands the best price. To learn how to make the best, the annual conventions of sugar makers should be attended, for sorgho men have no secrets. They know there is a greater demand for their produce than they can supply, and they are anxious to have the best quality produced that can be made. A few dollars invested in attending such meetings, are well expended. The money will come back to them in the increased price of their products. At the last moment all the railroads, we believe, that centre in St. Louis have agreed to make the usual reductions on railroad fares. Members will pay the usual fare to St. Louis, but by presenting certificates of membership, they will be returned at reduced rates. The headquarters of the sorgho men will be at the Laclede hotel, where badges can be procured and where the officers can be found at all times when the meeting is not in session. The RURAL WORLD office will also be open to its sorgho friends and all are invited to call.

We hope the convention will be the largest and most profitable yet held.

### Non. Seth H. Kenney's New Crop of Syrup.

Having received a barrel of this and put it on tap, I have passed it around among good judges, and find it pronounced the best yet examined. It is amber in color, very bright and heavy, without being stringy. It has a deep sweet, but is not flat. It has no sulphur odor, like some I have examined. I have not learned whether Mr. Kenney has used the sulphur bath or not. If he has, he has made a success of it. If not used, he has made a success without it.

I have the satisfaction to report that one of our most extensive retail grocers has obtained a barrel also for the purpose of letting his customers (some of them) learn the difference between the pure country syrup and the mongrel glucose and poor sugar house molasses everywhere for sale. I have prevailed on Mr. Kenney to hold back fifty barrels and charge it to my account, in order that our friends in the country can get enough to sweeten their cakes; but I shall not have it shipped to St. Louis, but direct to the consumer, but in no case less than one barrel of fifty gallons. I make no speculation in this, and only do it to spread abroad a good article to inspire confidence. I have, in like manner, made arrangements for furnishing an excellent article from

works in Kansas. This has been boiled in vacuum pan with copper coils, and by some would be preferred to Kenney's. It is a shade lighter colored, but hardly as bright. Both are remarkably fine syrups, and richer in sugar than New Orleans molasses that is selling here for fifty-eight to sixty-five cents per gallon, while the former I can put on the track at the works in Kansas at fifty cents, or Kenney's in Minnesota at fifty-three cents, cash with the order. I. A. HEDGES.

### DRAWBACKS.

COL. COLMAN: In order to get the dark side all together before we begin to look at the bright side, I will now mention some of the drawbacks which the northern farmer must contend against in his competition with the tropical planter.

The first and most obvious drawback is our climate. Though it has been proved that the Amber cane is as sure and safe a crop as can be raised in all the northern States, it is yet true that, like all other northern crops, it has to run the gauntlet of frost and drought so that there are sure to be frequent bad years for this as for all other crops.

The next drawback that I will mention is want of knowledge of the business. Skill and experience are important factors in the success of any business. This we have yet to acquire. Little or nothing definite or certain is yet known as to the best methods of making sugar from Amber cane. We have yet to go over the ground that the tropical planter passed over years ago. It is true that sugar has been made from Amber cane in small amounts, but those who have made the best progress in this direction have had to feel their way at every step, and are yet feeling their way. We have skilled mechanics and engineers, who are capable of taking charge of the machinery, but in the whole north, there is not a man who has the requisite knowledge for taking charge of a Guba sugar house; unless there may be some one now dwelling in the north who has been educated to it on a southern plantation. Nor do we yet know whether the methods that are best for tropical cane would be best for Amber cane. In short, the whole business has yet to be learned. Many serious mistakes and losses must necessarily occur from this want of skill. The business must be experimental for some years to come. The fact that there is no good treatise published on sugar making, renders it necessary for each man in a large degree to work out his own knowledge. The works of Wray, Evans, Porter and others are 30 to 40 years old, and a long way behind the times. There are many men in the north who have had valuable experience with the old sorghum, and they can bring that experience into use now with the Amber cane. But the best of them have yet much to learn before they can become successful sugar makers.

Right in this connection is another drawback, and that is knowing too much. There are always a few men who know everything. They get a smattering of the subject, and are then forward to give advice on every point connected with it. They generally push themselves forward and contrive to get a hearing from those who know nothing on the subject, and by their foolish advice lead many astray. They have already injured the cause much and will continue to do so till the mass of cane growers gets sufficiently educated in the business to see how ignorant these men really are.

Another drawback, and one that has been fostered by the class of men above mentioned, is too great expectations. It is not rare to hear the statement that 250 gallons of syrup can be made per acre, and ten pounds of sugar to the gallon of syrup. This may be true in exceptional cases, but the cases are exceptional, and the man who goes into the business expecting such results is very sure to be disappointed and disgusted with the business.

Another drawback, which many farmers have to encounter, is want of capital to procure the best machinery for the best results. In order to secure the best success in this business, as in any other, the best machinery is requisite. But good machinery is always more costly than poor, and many farmers, cramped for means, buy a cheap

mill, and tinker up an evaporator for themselves; and when the mill breaks down and the evaporator turns out black strap instead of syrup, it is very natural that they should get disgusted with the business and abandon it as a humbug. For making sugar with any degree of success quite expensive machinery is requisite. It is probable that sugar making if it becomes a success will be confined to large establishments because of the expensiveness of the machinery and skill required. In this case the farmer will draw his cane to the central mill to be worked, or else work his cane into semi-syrup for the central factory to reduce to sugar.

These are some of the drawbacks that are to be overcome in our attempt to compete with the tropical planter in supplying our market with sugar. They can all of them be overcome, and will be overcome if this business succeeds as we expect it will. I have mentioned them because it is but fair that every man who goes into the business should go into it with his eyes open, knowing just what he has to contend with. Having looked at the dark side of the picture, I will, in my next, turn to the bright side, and mention some of the encouragements for the northern cane grower. GEO. L. SQUIER.

Buffalo, December, 22nd 1881.

### Letter to B. F. Holbrook of Jasper County, Mo.

DEAR SIR: Your sample of syrup is before me, and has some merit. It indicates that the soil and climate of Jasper county are well adapted to the production of a good quality of syrup. I have seen samples before from that county, showing the same result. This sample has been imperfectly made. There should have been lime used in the juice to neutralize the acid and set free the feculence in the defecation which, being left in, makes the syrup foggy, and if retained in a warm place for a few weeks, will cause it to become tart and ferment, and finally form a kind of jelly that inexperienced persons would think was sugar. The fine sweet in this sample, is lost in the surroundings. One cent's worth of lime in fifty gallons of juice, would have added ten cents per gallon to the value of this syrup. But there is a squeamish idea in the minds of some of our country operators, who claim great credit for making (or spoiling) good syrup, rather than use what they call "chemicals." If they will compare that of Messrs. Kenney, Bozarth, Nash, Schwarz, and a host of others who use lime (chemicals), they will then discover their error.

This syrup, I understand, was not made by Mr. Holbrook, but some man who does not read the RURAL WORLD or Hedges' book, but expects to make a discovery of his own, and I have no doubt he will succeed, if he keeps some of his syrup until August.

I. A. HEDGES.

### Success and Failures.

COL. COLMAN: As it is the time of the year when the syrup makers of the country are showing up their loss or gain, I will add my item by stating my utter failure in producing a single gallon of syrup from seven acres of as nice cane as one would wish to see—Early Orange, and Amber. How little did I think when I read in the RURAL WORLD sometime last August, a writer stating that his cane was so dried up then, that it would readily burn, that mine would be in such a condition before I had run it through the mill; yet it is a fact, I have had men to rake and burn it to get rid of it.

On the first day of September, I was busy fixing my bagasse burner, and getting ready for my new evaporator, had commenced to strip and cut my cane. My Orange cane was fully ripe enough to cut when, on the afternoon of that day, my whole crop was stripped, topped and battered out, pressed to the ground, all inside of twenty minutes, by a very heavy hail storm. I worked up but a few hundred gallons for some of my neighbors, who lived outside of the hail storm, just enough to try my new bagasse burner, also my new American evaporator, which I received from Geo. L. Squier, of Buffalo, New York. I must say that I was very much pleased with the working of the evaporator. I don't wonder that Mr. Bozarth is called by Mr. Hedges the model syrup maker, when he uses an evaporator made on the plan of the American. One cannot very well help making a good article of syrup, if he will only keep up a good fire,

as it does most of its own skimming, and it is so easy to keep clean.

I like my bagasse burner very much, and think it a great saving in many ways.

I am satisfied that the Orange cane is the most profitable to raise, even in Minnesota, especially after it is acclimated. I think the juice more free from impurities than the Amber, it takes less boiling, and is lighter colored, yields nearly double. Although I made a failure this year, I shall try another year. S. F. WYMAN.

Waseca, Minnesota, Dec. 13, 1881.

### Franklin County Illinois.

COL. COLMAN: It is strange to me this country is not more thickly settled than it is. Most of the land lays very well. The soil produces all kinds of crops, and the climate is very mild and excellent for stock raising. The country is very well watered throughout, and the people enjoy very good health. Prices of land are very low. Improved farms sell from twelve to twenty dollars per acre. Excellent timber land sells from ten to twelve dollars per acre. It is handy to market for all we raise. A railroad runs through its centre. It is inhabited by very kind people. Growing wheat looks splendid. E. ARNST RIEDEL.

Ewing College, Franklin Co., Ill.

### Sorgho in Ohio.

COL. COLMAN: As I have not seen anything in the RURAL WORLD from this part of Ohio about sorgho, I send a few lines. On account of dry weather, there was not more than half a crop; what was planted early did the best. I raised three varieties, Amber, Early Orange and a new variety called Nonesuch. They all made good syrup, the juice standing at from 9 to 10 by the saccharometer. I made 2,000 gallons; I sold my syrup at 75 cents per gallon at retail, and at wholesale from 60 to 65 cents per gallon, and could not near supply the demand. I take six papers and consider the RURAL WORLD of more real value than any of the rest and deserving wide patronage. I would like to be at the sorgho convention at St. Louis. I know it will be interesting to all sorgho makers. THOMAS MCQUISTON.

Morning Sun, Ohio.

### Northern Cane in California.

COL. COLMAN: During the last year I have experimented on quite a large scale with "Early Amber" and "Honduras" sugar cane. I labored under many difficulties from imperfect machinery, too ripe and too green cane, but succeeded in making over 3,000 gallons of fine syrup, but made no sugar.

Whether granulation was retarded from too much delay in the process, from the mill to the vacuum pan, I am not able to determine exactly. I am disposed to think we had too much pipe to run through in the old beet factory we used.

I do not feel disposed to drop the enterprise, and am in search of light on the subject, for I feel that this coast can be made a great sugar producing section. B. W. HAINES.

319 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

### Sorgho in Iowa.

COL. COLMAN: I received from the commissioner of agriculture in the spring of 1880, two quarts of Honduras cane seed. I planted part of it on the 6th day of May, 1881. On September 6th, 1881, it was fully ripe, although the seed which I planted was reported not to have ripened the year before on the government grounds till October 25th. I planted on a stable yard, where cows had been kept for ten years, raised at the rate of 300 gallons to the acre of the finest of syrup. This year I planted part of the same ground on May 10th, and part had a volunteer stand. The volunteer came up about one week before the planted cane (the seed having laid on the ground all winter), grew far more luxuriantly, and commenced to head about July 15th, and August 20th it was "dead ripe;" while the cane planted in the spring, of same seed, commenced to head August 14th, and was not ripe enough to work well till September 25th. Why this difference, and why, first did the cane ripen at Washington, Iowa, September 5th, when at Washington, D. C. the year before it did not ripen until October 25th? Also, why in 1881, did the volunteer cane from same crop of seed, and within one rod of the other, ripen fully five weeks earlier than that planted in the spring? Someone please answer. A. S. FOLGER.

Washington, Iowa.

### Cane in Northern Illinois.

COL. COLMAN: Having been in the sorgho business for about twenty years, I thought I would give you some of my experience. In working cane I find that the Early Amber is the easiest worked, makes the best syrup of any I have yet come across. I have worked a number of different varieties, of cane as African, Chinese Sorghum, Early Orange, Louisiana Red, Oto Heite, &c. The Oto Heite is a cane that I got from Ohio ten or twelve years ago, and is a very good variety.

If there is any gentleman who would like to exchange seed with me, I should be very glad to hear from him. G. W. EASTMAN.

Buda, Bureau Co., Ill.

### Cane and Grape Sugar.

We find the following in the Boston Journal of Chemistry: There is no body or substance which has a distinct physical or chemical property which constitutes sweetness; or in other words sweetness as a thing does not exist. All we know about it is that certain molecules of matter grouped in certain forms have the power of producing upon the moist surfaces of the mouth and tongue the agreeable sensation called sweet. Analysis shows the structure of sweet bodies, but nothing more. So far as science is capable of explaining things, it often fails at the most interesting stage of inquiry and this is the case with sweets. It fails to show why a lump of sugar is sweet, and a drop of vinegar or acetic acid is sour; the point where light ceases to fall on the pathway of the investigator is that where curiosity and interest most intensely center. Why bodies are sweet, sour, or bitter can never be known; the mystery belongs to that department of the organic not open to human research. Cane sugar, the noblest and best of all the sweets, is presented to us in the form of aggregated, well-defined crystals, permanent under all atmospheric changes, and elegant in lustre and freedom from color when well refined. It is not only the sweetness of the sugars, but one of the indispensable gifts of a wise intelligence to man. It is called cane sugar because it is produced spontaneously and abundantly in the cane grown in tropical climates. While it is impossible at the present stage of our knowledge to make cane sugar artificially, it is quite easy to make grape sugar in vast quantities. We find it easy to make the sugar we do not specially want, but not so easy to make that we so much want; and this is not a little tantalizing. Grape sugar is what is known as glucose and this delicate organic product, elaborated from the fine juices of the grape in nature, is now reproduced after the coarser methods of the chemical laboratory. It is almost or quite a pity that this new industry has sprung up and reached such proportions in our country, for it opens the door to a new kind of fraud which although not necessarily dangerous to life, is of a most reprehensible character.

## Agricultural.

### Some Queries.

COL. COLMAN: In renewing my subscription for the RURAL WORLD for the twelfth year, I have to ask a few questions that I wish you or some of your many readers to answer. 1. I want to plant some sort of trees in a fence row, with the intention of nailing on to them fence wire, when old enough. Now what I wish is the best kind of trees to plant for that purpose. Would like a tree that grows rapidly, does not sprout from the roots and the seeds of which will not become troublesome by coming up all over the field. 2. I want to plant a large crop of Irish potatoes in the spring; which is the best fertilizer, bone dust, cotton seed meal, or South Carolina phosphate, or should they be mixed, and in what proportion? Stable manure is out of the question with me, as I need all I produce in my garden, and can't buy it. If any of your readers will answer the above they will greatly oblige. JOSEPH GOODMAN.

Hernando, Miss.

### Grass is King.

America is surely a blessed land. Without counting any of the multitude of other causes for which she has to be thankful, we can find in a single gift of nature, sufficient cause for rejoicing. An exchange says: "In its direct money value, and in its collateral and indirect benefits, grass is worth more to the world than all the other cereal crops combined. Its direct value in comparison to its indirect value in the influence it has in preserving the fertility of our farms by its manual value in all forms—no farm can be self-supporting—where grass is wholly neglected, or advantage is not taken of stock

raised on the grass farms. The old Belgian proverb is true, "No grass, no cattle; no manure, no crops." It is supposed by many that only such soil as is not fit for cultivation in the cereals or roots, should be devoted to grass. This is a mistake. We can afford to take our best soil for production of this crop, and this is the real plan for bringing them up to the highest fertility.

In grass the whole west finds its best friend. Without the rich and abundant grasses of the plains, the hundreds and thousands of cattle, upon which so many people depend for a living, and which go to feed so many thousands of people in this and other countries, would have never had existence. The hay crop alone is said to surpass, in money value, any other single crop in the land, and the value of the livestock, which depend upon hay and grass for food, is very nearly equal to the value of the cereals."

### CARP CULTURE.

By attaching a pump, propelled by wind, to a well, you can supply a basin from fifty to twenty-five feet in diameter, and six to eight feet deep, with water sufficient to raise several thousand carp, or other fish. The cost of this pond and appurtenances need not exceed fifty dollars. The bottom and sides need to be cemented thoroughly. When the basin is complete, place in it a small quantity of brush or floating weeds. If you intend to raise carp, do not place other fish of a predatory character in the pond. The spawning will occur during the spring months, the female laying from 50,000 to 500,000 eggs. The eggs will adhere to whatever they touch, and will soon hatch. The green scum of a partially stagnant pond is fine food for the young fish. Mud in the bottom of the pond is beneficial. The fish will feed readily kitchen garden refuse, such as cabbage, leek, lettuce, hominy, or other substances. Water seldom becomes too warm for these fish. During freezing weather, they bury themselves in the mud at the bottom of the pond. While in this condition, they should not be disturbed.

In a pond of the given dimensions, several thousand fish have annually been taken. If weeds and grass grow profusely about the borders of the pond, so much the better for the fish. In two years' time you can have an abundant and constant supply of sport and food, and the advantage of a pond, to assist in beautifying your home.—Ex.

### Compressed Air as a Motor.

The People's Passenger Railway Company will soon begin an extensive series of experiment with a compressed air motor, with the view of introducing this new system on each of its lines, if satisfactory results are reached. A single car is being fitted with machinery to test the ability of the motor to perform its work. If the car runs properly, ten others will be supplied with engines, and a thorough test made for efficiency and economy. This system has been in use for ten years in Nantes, France; but, when and attempt was recently made to introduce it in Paris, the omnibus companies successfully opposed the innovation. It is the invention of a Frenchman named L. Mo-Karski. The motor can be attached to cars, as built at present, with but very little difficulty. The engine and battery of sixteen cylinders to contain compressed air will be underneath the car, while in the front platform the engineer and the machinery controlling the car will be placed. The cylinders will be charged with 100 cubic feet of air, compressed to the density of 30 atmospheres, or a pressure of 450 pounds to the square inch. In transmission to the engine the air will be passed through hot water, which will further increase the pressure. The engineer, by means of a gauge, can control the pressure applied to the piston rod, which will be about that of steam in ordinary running. A speed of twenty miles an hour can be obtained from the engine, which is designed to run seven miles before the cylinder will need recharging. The engine now being built at the Philadelphia Hydraulic Works for compressing air is of an entirely new pattern and unusually strong. A merit claimed for the new motor is, that it does not require an experienced engineer to run it. The representatives of the patentee in this country expect to accomplish wonderful results with the motor, though mechanical engineers think it will not be able to work in winter over a track covered with snow and ice.—Philadelphia Record.

The recipe for curing meat as given by the editor of the Germantown Telegraph is so highly approved that we avail ourselves of an opportunity to copy it, as follows: To one gallon water add 1½ lb. salt, ½ lb. sugar, ¼ ounce of saltpetre, and ¼ ounce potash, increasing amounts in same proportion as needed. Boil together and skim off dirt. When cold pour it over beef or pork, which should be killed at least two days before pickling. Get pure article of potash, or omit that ingredient.



## Farmers' Societies.

[This Department will contain articles designed to advance the interests of the Grange, the Farmers' Alliance, the Farmers' Congress and the Anti-Monopoly Organizations.]

### Rolla State Grange Resolutions.

The Missouri State Grange, at its session at Rolla, unanimously adopted the following:

Whereas, COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD was one of the first papers in Missouri to espouse the Grange cause, and to urge the farmers of the State to organize themselves into Granges; and

Whereas, It has ever been the faithful, earnest and consistent friend of the Grange and of the agricultural interest of the State, and has labored to advance every agricultural interest, and to elevate the profession of agriculture to a higher standard; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Missouri State Grange cordially endorses COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, and recommends it to the support of the Patrons of Husbandry of the State of Missouri.

### ENORMOUS BURDEN!

WHAT PRESIDENT ARTHUR SAYS.

"It seems to me that the time has come when the people may justly demand some relief from their present enormous burden."

—President Arthur, message, Dec. 6, 1881.

Listen! These are solemn words, uttered by a chief of fifty million people, deliberately in discharge of a duty in regular course.

"Enormous burden!" Have these words any meaning? Are we so used to lies and exaggeration that they shall pass for nothing? Did the President utter them after having written them, and finally did he send them forth to the world and give them to eternal history without due reflection?

"Some relief from their enormous burden."

If we will go out among the masses of people and inquire, we shall find that not one voter in a hundred has anything like a true idea of the burden on them except as a large debt to be paid hereafter. Not one voter in a hundred seems to think of it as a present burden and that he is paying somewhat on account of it every day of his life.

And this is the curse of that wicked contrivance of tyrants, aristocrats and vile politicians, to gather taxes by indirection—a scheme worthy only of tyrants and slaves. Yet it is the favorite method of our Republic that freemen shall pay to support their government by a means that admits not of their knowing how, when or what they pay—a means that blinds the taxpayer, and puts the hands of his servants into his pocket to pay themselves. To see the indifference, ignorance, and apathy of the people as to what has thus been doing for twenty years past, gives one small hope in popular government.

Besides the burden of taxes paid to his country and state, the citizen has to pay more than as much again to sustain the central government at Washington, if he be a laborer or a farmer. Nine-tenths of us seem to think that this is paid by the states or through the revenue from tobacco and spirits. Very few suspect that on every pound of sugar; for every pair of boots and shoes; every yard of cloth; every article made of cotton, wool, iron, brass or steel; on every article carried by rail—a large tax has been assessed by indirection, and that if he be an agriculturist, on every article he produces, his price has been made lower in the same way. He reads of it rarely, he hears of it occasionally, he thinks of it never, he seems to believe it not at all. And yet it is gospel truth. This is the enormous burden the President refers to when he made the remark quoted above.

Nor is the movement to reduce the tariff inspired by a desire to lift the burden off the people, judging from the language of those most active. The changes made during the past 15 years have caused the present tariff to be a burden upon the manufacturers. It is pretended, in the face of all experience, that the present high duties produce too much revenue! Now we know our tariff is protective and almost prohibitory on very many articles, and therefore, giving the very smallest revenue. Reduce the tariff and the revenue will double very soon. An ordinary revenue tariff would have paid the current expenses of the war and left us without a cent of debt. Instead we had a tariff that kept foreign trade from our shores. The debt shows what our revenue should have been, and what should have been paid in revenue went to swell princely fortunes of eastern capitalists, who were manufacturing. History will record that at the very time when the nation required all its possible revenue a protective tariff drove foreign trade, which alone pays duty, from our shores, and we built up a few great manufacturing houses by making our people pay to them double prices for all their necessities. It was a blunder! It was a crime, and an awful one, and proves with what villainy governments are conducted.

To show how revenue increases under reduced taxes let it be stated that, in 1868, when the tax on spirits was from two dollars to fifty cents per gallon, the revenue expanded from 18 to near 60 millions. Again when it was raised to ninety cents the revenue fell to about 48 millions. A tax of 25 cents on spirits imposed as Prussia does her revenue law, and 5 cents on tobacco, would yield a much larger revenue and be no burden.

In the same message we read that if we had protected our navigation as wisely as we have our manufactures it would have been better. One would suppose, to hear such talk as is current, that we had no manufactures prior to our present protective tariff. In 1832 Henry Clay boasted we were leading the world as manufacturers. From 1847 until 1860 was of such prosperity in our manufactures as has never been equaled. We manufactured for the whole world instead of for fifty million people as now. Instead of a few great overgrown establishments at a few important points, we had factories, mills, foundries, in half the counties of the north and west, and they all flourished. Yet we then had almost perfect freedom of trade—the lowest of revenue tariffs. No sooner were the present "enormous burdens" put on trade by the tariff and internal revenue laws, than all the small factories, mills and foundries, breweries and distilleries

and tobacco factories began to be embarrassed and go down. The great capital only could stand the tax and compete. So it always has been and will be. That "a great tax is a great monopoly," is a great truth.

God grant that ere long the eyes of people of these states may be opened to see the wrongs, outrages, frauds, oppressions of that sum of all villainies, a protective tariff.

Oregon, Mo.

### JAY GOULD.

HIS VAST RAILROAD INTEREST—STOCKS AND BONDS BY HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS.

It is but a very few years since the names of Gould and Fisk were anathematized by every one. Public opinion condemned them for their dishonest management of the Erie railroad. The press, almost without exception, took a similar view. Fisk has since been killed, and no one has been bold enough to reverse the verdict passed upon his career while alive. But his associate survives. He is the same man to-day that he was during the life of his partner, and he has not in any way changed his method of dealing in the securities bought and sold in the street. His manner of getting possession of Western Union, and the deals he has made in the stocks of the Elevated roads, are as financially and morally objectionable as anything he did during the life of his friend "Jim" Fisk.

Strange success has attended nearly all the schemes of this man. Fully one-third of the entire railway system of the country is now at his command. All the railroads in the southwest belong to him. One of his partners is president of the Union Pacific road. He controls the great Wabash system. He owns a line from the Hudson River to Boston, and in order to secure an unbroken railway connection from the northeastern to the southwestern boundary of the Republic, with branches to every leading city in the Union, all he needs is the Delaware and Lackawanna system, which he can easily secure, or the Erie road, which may fall into his possession before many months are over. He owns the elevated system of railways upon which this metropolis so largely depends. But the most enormous power he wields is through his control of the entire telegraphic system of the country. This puts the press and all the markets under his control. The following list of securities, which are known as the Gould properties, will give some idea of the vast capital which this man directly and indirectly controls:

Stocks.	Bonds.
Missouri Pacific.....\$30,000,000	\$24,648,000
Wabash.....46,136,400	69,650,000
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.....46,405,000	44,898,000
Texas Pacific.....25,884,000	37,450,000
New York and New England.....25,000,000	8,000,000
Union Pacific.....61,000,000	55,518,000
International and Great Northern.....7,215,000	13,968,000
Elevated Roads.....26,000,000	21,000,000
Western Union.....80,000,000	4,000,000
Total.....\$342,640,400	\$279,668,000

But this does not tell the whole story. He is interested in large lines on the Mississippi, in express companies, and is a heavy dealer in stocks like Lake Shore, Erie and Pacific Mail. He owns over \$1,000,000 worth of real estate. His indirect influence, of course, is very great, and it is quite safe to credit him with controlling almost absolutely fully one-third of the railway system of the country. Not satisfied with this astonishing concentration of power in his hands, Jay Gould proclaims his intention of ruining the Stock Exchange and getting control of the market in which all the securities of the country are bought and sold. To-day Jay Gould is more powerful than any potentate on earth, and his appetite seems to grow on what it feeds. But the press, which, even if it had no public spirit, should be alarmed for its own independence, no longer cares to tell the truth about Jay Gould. The telegraph is all-important to the newspapers. He who owns it has every journal in the country at his mercy. But even the boldest and most independent of the leading editors of the country have not had the courage to say a word about this concentration of power in most unworthy hands. How different is their attitude to-day from what it was when Gould and Fisk were swindling the street by feeding out Erie stock from the printing press! They roared loudly enough then, but now they are like unto sneaking-doves. To make assurance doubly sure in his mastery of the newspapers, Jay Gould is determined to get possession of the Associated Press. That organization consists of seven New York journals, which collect all the news of the world for distribution in and throughout this country. Three of these journals are openly owned by Gould or his partner, Field, and he is known to be negotiating for a fourth, which will give him complete control of the great news agency of the country—the organization upon which every leading newspaper is dependent for all that is vital in its columns.

This vast concentration of power over all the important interests of the country is dangerous in every way. It is a threat against the independence of the judiciary; it creates suspicion as to the integrity of Cabinet officers, and, through the lobby, places the Legislature, not only of every state, but of the nation, in the hands of one remorseless and conscienceless speculator.

**The National Anti-Monopoly League.**  
HEADQUARTERS, 7 WATSON ST., NEW YORK.  
EDITOR RURAL WORLD: This League has made some additions to its declarations, an amended copy of which, as they appear on the heading of our membership rolls, we send herewith. The clause referring to "a free press" is so strikingly illustrated by a cartoon which appeared almost simultaneously in the new illustrated paper The Judge, that we induced the publishers to furnish some of them separately, without colors, and we send you one of these, which we trust you will post up in a conspicuous place. It is evident that the monopolists have determined not only to control the government, but the thought of the people as well. Senator Windom in a letter to the League says:

"The channels of thought and the channels of commerce thus owned and controlled by one man, or by a few men, what is to restrain corporate power, or to fix a limit to its exactions upon the people? What is to hinder these men from depressing or inflating the value of all kinds of property to suit their caprice or avarice, and thereby gathering into their own coffers the wealth of the

nation? Where is the limit to such a power as this? What shall be said of the spirit of a free people who will submit without a protest to be thus bound hand and foot?"

The following extract from a letter written by Hon. David Davis, once a Judge of the Supreme Court, now a Senator of the United States, indicates the serious nature of the problem before us:

"The rapid growth of corporate power and the malign influence which it exerts by combination of the National and State Legislatures; is a well grounded cause of alarm. A struggle is pending in the near future between this overgrown power, with its vast ramifications all over the Union, and a hard grip on much of the political machinery, on the one hand, and the people in an unorganized condition on the other, for control of the government. It will be watched by every patriot with intense anxiety."

There are two things which cannot be too quickly:

1st. Let the people support the papers which advocate their interest, and leave those severely alone which are run in the interest of the monopolists.

2d. Establish a postal telegraph which will serve the press and all other customers fairly and cheaply, besides extending electric communication to every post office in the land. In England both the telegraph and telephone are operated by the Postal Department, and as a consequence the people have the benefits, and not the corporations.

THE NATIONAL ANTI-MONOPOLY LEAGUE.  
L. E. CHITTENDEN, President.

### Struggling for Life.

The action of the Standard Oil Company in starting a grocery store of its own in Columbus, Miss., and by selling goods at less than cost to force the grocers of that city to buy their oil of that company or be ruined, is a fine instance of the Christian charity of that corporation. The grocers of Columbus had committed the awful crime of purchasing their oil of some other refiners than of the Standard, and this beneficent monopoly rents a store in Columbus, fills it up with groceries and proposes to undersell the other grocers until they yield and come back into the true fold. When the followers of the Prophet were extending their conquests they gave their captives the choice of the sword or the acceptance of Mohammed as the true Prophet. And in a like spirit the Standard Oil Company offers financial ruin or the acceptance of its religion.

But the merchants and citizens of the little city of Columbus do not submit meekly to the demands of the Standard, but fight against this modern as did the Crusader of old against the ancient Turk. When the citizens had become acquainted with the true purpose of the standard grocery, they refused to purchase goods of the wuholy institution, even if it were to their own advantage, and have nobly agreed to stand by their local merchants. This combination of merchants and their customers to fight against wearing the collar of the Standard monopoly is a queer commentary on this boasted freedom of our institutions. If merchants will not handle the oil of this monopoly, their business must be ruined, and there seems to be no law in all this broad land to save them from the threatened calamity.

When the laborers in a factory strike and will not allow other men to take their place their action is rightly condemned, and the press of our land from east to west prints homilies on the "arrogance" of labor. But when the Standard Oil Company says to the merchants of the United States, "Buy your oil of me, for I will let you buy it nowhere else," the voice of the people with a few exceptions, is as dumb as before it was outspoken. Nothing is heard of the "arrogance" of monopoly, and no protest is made against the collaring of new victims. Can it be that the press wears a collar labelled "Standard Oil Company?"

It is to be hoped that the brave merchants of Columbus will succeed in their fight against the monstrous corporation that would crush them. The odds are great, but liberty is worth more than can be measured by dollars and cents, and he who fights for liberty is beyond the reach of bribery.—American Grocer.

**If You Wake up in the Morning**  
with a bitter, bad taste in your mouth, take Simons' Liver Regulator. It corrects the bilious stomach, sweetens the breath and cleanses the farred tongue.

## The Apiary.

**Fall Feeding for Bees.**  
A correspondent of the Home Journal says that the past season has been a very discouraging one for bee keepers, and advises them to look to the condition of their stocks, and if not amply supplied with honey, to begin to feed them at once. He details his method as follows:

"Each colony should be examined, and, if out of stores, they should be fed about a pint of sweetened water every day. This should be given them in the upper story of the hive, where other bees cannot get at it, or there will be danger of exciting robbery. This light feeding should be kept up to the latter part of September, and then the colony should be provided with their winter stores. I have found that about fifteen pounds of a good article of A sugar is sufficient to carry an ordinary colony through till the warm days of spring.

"There are many ways to feed sugar to bees, but I have adopted the following plan: Some kind of a feeder is necessary (and there are many kinds in use), and it should be cheap and simple. For handy and rapid feeding, there is nothing better than a quart fruit jar and a grooved board. Cut a board six or eight inches square, and with a pair of compasses, strike a circle in its center about four inches in diameter, and cut a trench a quarter of an inch deep, similar to an old fashioned cider platform press, and then cut grooves out to the circular trench, and the feeder is ready. The whole thing can be completed with a pocket-knife in a few minutes. To prepare the sugar for feeding, fill the jar full of sugar,

then pour on warm water till the jar is full of sirup; have the sugar well dissolved by stirring it. Now put a piece of oil-cloth, or a piece of drilling will answer, on the mouth of the jar, and invert the jar and board together, and then slide the cloth out from under the mouth of the jar, and you have the feed in the best possible shape to be taken by the bees. I usually feed at the entrance of the hive, placing the feeders in position just after dark in the evening and removing them early the next morning. At the start a little sirup should be strewn from the bees to the feeder, to start them, after which they will rush into the feeder like pigs into a swill pail. Keep up the feeding regularly till they are provided with sufficient winter stores. If the nights are cool, place the feeder in the upper stories of the hives. Some people seem to think that it is a risky thing to feed \$2 worth of sugar to a colony of bees. But if they give 100 per cent. profit, how then?"

### Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is a scourful disease of the lungs—therefore use the great anti-scorful, or blood-purifier and strength-restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to Cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption, send two stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

If any of your readers wish to get some choice Texas grown peach seed, which will grow stocks of hardiest nature and free from all disease, let them send me \$2.50, and I will send either by freight or express, a bushel of said seed, delivered free of charge at freight or express office at Mexico. Address J. W. Stubenrauch, Mexia Nurseries, Mexia, Tex.

"How do you manage," said a lady to her friend, "to appear so happy all the time?" "I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the reply, "and thus I keep myself and family in good health. When I am well I always feel good natured." See other columns.

Dr. H. B. Butts, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of Alderney or Jersey cattle. Stock for sale. Fifty head to select from. Send for catalogue. 50-26

**SHEEP:** 50 thoroughbred Spanish Merino ewes, perfectly healthy, heavy shears, some of them old, but full mouths. Price \$10 each. Sure to sell. Address, R. M. Bell.

### PROTECTION

FROM  
**MALARIA!**

So numerous are the developments of Malaria that people continually suffer from this noxious poison when they least imagine it is lurking in their system.

Chills and Fever, Headache, Intermittent Fever, General Debility, Bilious Fever, Lassitude, Typhoid Fever, Nausea, and more.

**PAINFUL OFFSHOTS OF MALARIA**  
And have their origin in a disordered Liver, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue.

**Simons' Liver Regulator**  
(Purely Vegetable)

Is absolutely certain in its remedial effects and acts more promptly in curing all forms of Malaria than calomel or quinine, without any of the injurious consequences which follow their use.

If taken occasionally by persons exposed to Malaria, it will expel the poison and prevent them from attack.

See that you get the Genuine in White Wrapper, with red Z, prepared only by J. H. ZILLIG & CO.

**GRAPE VINES.**  
All Leading Varieties in large supply. Warranted true to name. Prices low. Also, the celebrated NEW WHITE GRAPE.

**PRENTISS**  
Send stamp for Price and Descriptive List. Also Trunk, Sewing Machine, etc.  
T. S. HUBBARD, Providence, N. Y.  
34-19

**Portable Mulay Saw Mill.**  
With improvements, it is a successful tool. It can be operated by a single man, or by a team. It is portable, and can be moved from place to place. It is especially adapted to the use of small mills of large capacity.

**Herman Roesch,**  
Nebraska Ave., Near Wyoming.  
St. Louis, Mo. Pigeon, Poultry and Pet Stock breeder. Always for sale Maltese Cats, Dogs, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Gold Fish and Aquaria.

**20,000 Wilson's Albany**  
Stawberry plants wanted by Nov. 1st. Those having them for sale will state price, and address J. K. Care of Rural World, St. Louis, Mo.

**FITS**  
Epilepsy, Spasms, etc. cured by a successful treatment. For Pamphlet with testimonials of permanent cures; address, DR. HODGE, Indianapolis, Ind. A package of Medicated for trial sent free.

**40 Large Chromo cards, 10 to 20 alike, with name. 10c postpaid. G. I. Reed & Co., Nassau, N. Y.**

**\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 sent free. Ad. res., Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.**

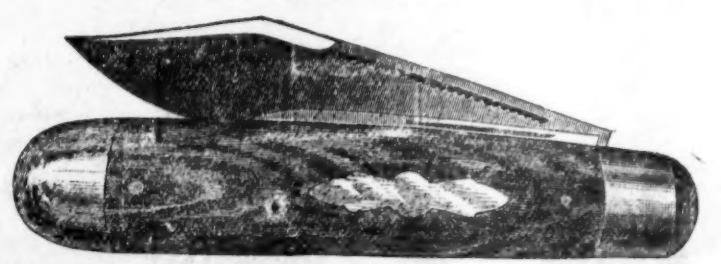
**\$66 a week in 70 or 80 towns. Terms and \$25 outfit free. Address H. Hallist & Co., Portland, Maine.**

**40 Large Chromo Cards, Feathers, Hands with Name, 10c. Postpaid. GEO. I. REED & CO., Nassau, N. Y.**

**2806 lbs weight of two Ohio Improved Chester White Hogs. Send for description of this famous breed, and sale sheep and hogs. L. B. SUTHER, Cleveland, O.**

## EXTRA STRONG TWO-BLADE KNIFE.

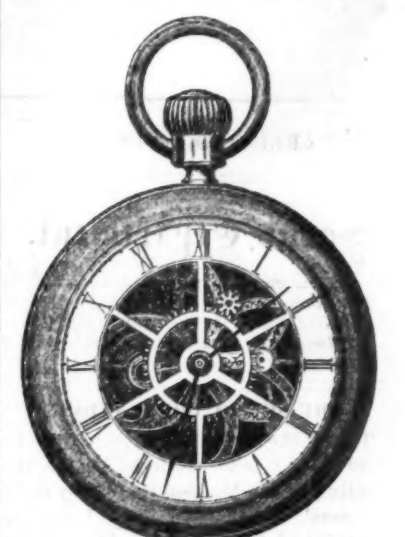
BOWIE POINT BLADE.



The boss knife for farmers and mechanics. A knife for rough work, yet easy in the pocket; has no corners; every blade hand-forged and of the best steel, and will be sent to any one sending \$8.00 and eight subscribers for the RURAL WORLD—one-half of them new—for one year. The RURAL WORLD and knife sent to one address, postage paid, for \$2.00.



## THE "WATERBURY."



This watch has been much improved, and the satisfaction expressed by the purchasers is most gratifying.

### IT IS NOT A TOY.

Winds at the stem, and keeps time with the best. It has an open dial plate, giving easy access to the regulator. It is strong and durable in all its parts, and will do good service for years.

To any one sending us fifteen subscribers to the RURAL WORLD—one-half new—and \$15, we will send this watch as a premium.

To any one sending us ten subscribers—one-half new—and \$12, we will send the watch as a premium.

To any one sending us five subscribers—three new—and \$8, we will send the watch as a premium.

### TESTIMONIALS.

Many think that a watch sent as a premium—free for a club of 15 (half new) at only \$15.00, a year, cannot amount to much, and we introduce a few testimonials from the Home and Farm, from those who have carried the same watch, as to its value.

S. H. Dameron, Moss, Ala.: "I received in good order the watch sent; am much pleased with it."

W. C. Sybert, Hurricane Hill, Ark.: "Your two watches came to hand, and J. W. Phipps and I are highly pleased. I have carried five gold watches worth \$30, but never did I carry one that keeps better time than these two."

Perry E. Twining, Kifton, O.: "I received my watch all right. Wound it up and set it going, and it has kept good time ever since. I can recommend it to any one who wishes a good cheap watch. I am well pleased."

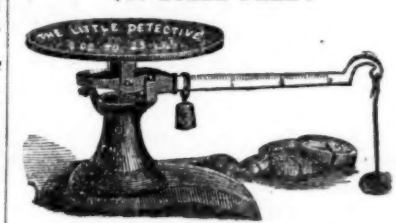
William Watson, Rochdale, Milan county, Texas, sends for a watch, and writes: "This is the second watch I have sent for, and I will send for four more soon. The first watch pleased every one."

A. W. Stewart, Pineville, La., writes: "The watch I got was all I desired."

S. S. Murphy, Center, Shelby county, Texas, sending for another watch writes: "I received my watch on the 24th and set it with a \$12 clock, and it has kept time with it ever since."

James F. Gramling, Bastrop, La.: "I received the watch two months ago, and am perfectly satisfied. It equals any watch here, and has kept time without stopping. It is admired by all who see it."

### \$10 SCALE FREE!



WEIGHS FROM 1/4 OZ. TO 25 LBS.

This little scale is made with steel bearings and brass beam, and will weigh accurately any package a quarter of an ounce to twenty-five pounds. It is intended to supply the great demand for a housekeeper's scale, nothing of the kind ever having been sold before for less than from \$8 to \$12. Every scale is perfect and will last a person's lifetime. We can furnish any of our subscribers with one of these perfect scales—boxed and shipped by express and warranted to give entire satisfaction—free, if he will send twelve subscribers at \$1.00 each (one-half new).

All wishing to build send 25c. for

### A Home For Everybody.

Containing 46 designs for city and country Residences, School and Court Houses, Churches, Stores, &c.  
Published by J. B. LEGG, Architect, S. E. Cor. Olive & 5th Sts., St. Louis. 50-82.

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Children, Widows, Fathers, Mothers, and Soldiers entitled to INCREASE and BOUNTY. Send stamp for Circular, and Pension and Bounty laws, blanks and instructions. We can refer to thousands of Pensioners and Soldiers. Address N. W. FITZGERALD & CO., Pension & Bounty Agents, 1010 Broadway, N. Y.

### Herman Roesch,

Nebraska Ave., Near Wyoming.  
St. Louis, Mo. Pigeon, Poultry and Pet Stock breeder. Always for sale Maltese Cats, Dogs, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Gold Fish and Aquaria.

### MONARCH CORN & COB MILL,

With Cast-Steel Grinders.



ESTABLISHED 1853.

### WN. N. TIVY,

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, and General Commission Merchant, 424 North Second Street, St. Louis, Mo. 34-52

Our Price-List for the Fall of 1881 is now ready, and will be sent free to any address. We sell all kinds of goods, in any quantity, at wholesale prices. Send for Price-List, and see how well we can supply all your wants.

**FOR YOU**

We are the originators of the system of dealing direct with the consumer at wholesale prices. Experience enables us to avoid errors. No obligation to buy.

**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

## Challenge Well Auger Company

Manufacture the Well Auger that will bore any kind of earth—makes a well any size required—and is a perfect success in Quicksand and Hardpan; will easily make a deep well in one day.

Our Combined Machine for Horse Power, consists of both Earth-Boring and Rock-Drilling tools. The Earth Auger is used till rock is reached, when the rock boring tools are attached, and the boring continued till an abundant supply of pure water is obtained.

Artesian Well and Prospecting tools for steam power a specialty. Our tools are equal to, if not better than those of any manufacture in the United States, and prices below the lowest. Catalogue mailed free. Address

### CHALLENGE WELL AUGER CO.,

1420 NORTH TENTH STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.



## Horticultural.

### Illinois Horticultural Meeting.

The twenty-sixth annual session of the Illinois Horticultural Society was held during the week. There was a good attendance of members of both the Northern Illinois Society and of the State Association.

#### FROM CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

Mr. Hammond, of Warsaw, chairman of the ad interim committee for Central Illinois, read the report for that district. The conclusions and suggestions of the report may be summarized as follows:

An examination of the orchard of L. C. Francis, Springfield, showed the most fruitful varieties to be the Early Pennock, Grimes' Golden, Prior's Red, and Ben Davis. The grapes were rotting badly here, as in nearly all the vineyards visited. A yellow Belleflower tree, girdled three years ago, showed a fair crop, but was evidently bearing for the last time. Miner and Wild Goose plums were bearing wonderfully well, but were more or less stung by the curculio. The Early Richmond grafted on the Mahaleb had proved a failure, but when grafted on the Morello had proved very productive.

#### FINE ORCHARDS.

On the grounds of J. B. Spaulding, also at Springfield, was found one of the few producing pear orchards in the State, there being very little blight and some fruit. All his orchard and nursery grounds are perfectly underdrained, which the committee consider the great secret of his success. His apple orchard contains 12,000 trees. Many of the trees have been girdled two or three times with much success. In 1878 he had girdled every other tree, and in 1879 these trees had borne a full crop; and that year he girdled the remaining half, which bore full crops in 1880, the others bearing but little. This year, those girdled in 1878, and bearing in 1879, were very full; while those that were girdled in 1879, and bore in 1880, were bare of fruit; from which facts the committee conclude that after the habit of bearing is once changed, it may be retained for many years. His usual practice is to remove half an inch of bark. Mr. Spaulding has over 1,000,000 apple trees, 100,000 peach trees, 110,000 cherry stocks, 50,000 seedling chestnuts, and 60,000 quince stocks. The orchards of H. M. and E. Dunlap, very fine ones, were surrounded by a shelter belt of maple and spruce, which serve to protect them from the cold in winter, and from the winds in summer. Their vineyard was healthy, with the Concord and Ives carrying a good crop. The spiral system is used, and considered better than the trellis. At the orchard of H. C. Smith, at Tolono, to keep down the grass, and guard against the borer, the soil around the trunks of the trees is removed one year to a considerable depth, and returned next year. His pear orchard contains 1,900 trees in fruitful condition. The committee have come to the conclusion, however, that Mr. Smith's faith in pears is "a blind faith." In the fall of 1880, Mr. Smith had constructed a fruit house to be a protection alike from winter's cold and summer's heat. Two rows of posts are set in the ground, two and a half feet apart, boarded up inside and out, and the intervening space filled with straw, packed in as closely as possible. Two sets of rafters are then put on, the upper set three feet above the lower, which are boarded on the under side, and the space closely packed with straw, after which a cheap board roof is put on. On the 11th of August, with the temperature 95° in the shade, the committee found it as cold as an ice-house, and containing a quantity of apples as sound as when taken from the trees ten months before.

#### CHAMPAIGN.

At the Industrial University 1,000 varieties of apples were planted. It was not believed by Professor Burrill that any would be found equal to the Ben Davis as a commercial apple.

The Snyder blackberry had proved a grand success on Mr. Vickroy's grounds, Bloomington. While all other varieties had been killed to the ground, by the arctic winter of 1880 and 1881, that variety was but little injured, and produced good crops this year.

A lengthy discussion ensued on the report, and among the other conclusions arrived at it was decided that the best time for girdling fruit trees was during the first part of June, perhaps the very best time from the 10th to the 20th of June.—Inter-Ocean.

### The Growth of Fifty Years.

The venerable Marshall P. Wilder, in his eloquent address before the meeting of the American Pomological Society in Boston, said:

"We live in an age of remarkable activity and enterprise, and in nothing is this more to be seen than in the progress of fruit culture during the present century. Many of us can remember the time when the only strawberry in our markets was the wild strawberry of the fields. Now I have on my register the name of more than 400 kinds, which have been under cultivation in my own day; and so great has been the increase in quantity that Norfolk, Va., has sent to the Boston market the last summer over 6,000 bushels in one day, and a little town in our vicinity has sent 10,000 bushels the present year. Fifty years ago there were no hardy grapes in our market, except a few Isabella, Catawbas and the wild varieties; now we have under cultivation more than 200 kinds, and California alone can produce not only enough to supply the country, but she ships entire cargoes of wine to Europe to be manipulated and muddled over, and sent back to us for consumption. The same increase may be noticed in the production of the peach, millions upon millions of bushels being sent to our various markets,

and so extensive has been the export of apples, that Boston alone has sent to Europe and elsewhere the last year, more than 600,000 barrels."

### Timber Planting.

The time is already here when the question of timber culture is a live subject in the older States of the west, and the following suggestions are in place: To make timber plentiful and to render our climate more genial, we must re-clothe all rugged, broken land and rocky crests—in fact, every acre that is not cultivated or is cultivated at a loss—with valuable forest trees. 1st. All ravines and steep hillsides, all land too rocky to be thoroughly cleared of stone and plowed, should be devoted to trees. 2d. Protecting belts of timber should be planted wherever buildings, orchards, gardens, etc., are exposed to cold, sweeping winds. 3d. The banks of streams, ponds, open ditches, etc., should be so planted with trees that they will be protected from abrasion by floods and rapid currents. 4th. All public roads should be belted by graceful, stately trees. We should preserve, improve and extend our existing forests by keeping up a constant succession of young growing trees of the best variety.

To do this, it is necessary: 1st. To allow no stock to run in woodlots for the purpose of forage. This should be a rule inflexible and relentless. 2d. Young growth in forests should be thinned moderately and judiciously. Worthless varieties should be cut out, and the valuable sorts trimmed up so that they will grow tall, forming trunk rather than branches. 3d. Timber should be cut with intelligent reference to future growth. Valuable trees that you wish to propagate should be cut in the spring. Those that you wish to exterminate should be cut in August.

### Arkansas as a Fruit Country.

Arkansas ought to be and will be the fruit farm of the west and southwest, says D. W. B. in the Prairie Farmer. She has thousands of acres of the very best of fruit lands that are of little value for anything else. She has a great breadth of high table lands of clayey, sandy, limestone, gravelly soils, and that have proven themselves capable of producing immense crops of the highest grades of peaches, apples, pears, plums and grapes and all the small fruits.

Little Rock is the centre of an immense area of the best of fruit lands that are now being planted. In this immediate region the peach is the favorite fruit. This fruit in favorable seasons is in continuous supply from May until November, and the earliest ripening varieties bring very high prices, ranging from eight to twelve dollars per bushel. The finest very late sorts bring also high prices. These hill lands are what would be called quite poor land in the western States north, but are plenty rich enough for fruit when the trees, vines or plants are kept reasonably well cultivated. These excellent fruit lands can be bought for from two to twenty-five dollars an acre, and are valued according to their nearness or distance from cities, towns or railroads; especially their proximity to railroad towns. They are generally covered with an open growth of light oak and hickory timber, trees ranging from six to eighteen inches in diameter, easily made ready for the plow. The railroads here all use wood for fuel, therefore if near enough to the railroads the wood and ties can generally be sold for enough to pay for the land and clearing it up, and in some cases paying a good profit besides. This hill country is very healthy except near the cypress swamps or lakes as they are called here. A man can start a fruit farm here at less expense than in most any region, except the first cost of trees and plants. These are necessarily high, there being but few nurseries in the State. Society is as good as in any new country, and life and prosperity is as a rule as safe as anywhere in North America. I see no difference here from Illinois. I write this at the country home of a northern man and an original Republican who has lived here many years. He speaks his sentiments at all times, and his private views of politics, and himself are everywhere respected. We firmly believe up north that "niggers" everywhere, north or south, will steal; but this gentleman is surrounded on every side with country colored people, both well to do and poor, and the poorest of white people, (all are poor here now owing to a general very bad failure of all crops the past season), and only two miles from the city of Little Rock with its thousands of colored and white poor, yet his barn, grain bins, apiary, out buildings and wine cellar, have no locks, bolts or bars, yet all is safe from pilferers.

The laws are very severe in this State and well enforced. The stealing of \$2 is grand larceny and a penitentiary offense, and the negro or white man is not slow to learn that crime means the penitentiary and stripes. The climate is one of the best in the world. The fruit grower can usually plow and prune all winter. The tender monthly roses usually bloom all winter. Peach trees so far as I can learn were never injured by cold since the country was settled except last November, when it suddenly turned severely cold after all the fruit buds and injured many trees badly. Neither grapes, peaches or cherries "rot" so badly on these high lands as they do in the region of St. Louis.

The hill fruit lands in the neighborhood of Little Rock are from 200 to 300 feet above the Arkansas river. The result of our observations here has convinced us that there is no better anywhere than in the vicinity of Little Rock. This is the railroad centre of the State, and from it all markets can be reached.

### Cream of Strawberries.

Nurserymen shorten your list of strawberries. What sense is there in offering a hundred varieties, when you know that a dozen will meet all requirements? Get together and decide on a few of the best varieties, and dump the rest overboard. There are the Chas. Downing, Cumberland, Crescent, Triumph and Wilson that you will retain, of the older sorts. These are favorites that succeed over a wide extent of country, and are pre-eminently valuable; possessing health, vigor, size, productiveness and quality, if we may except the Crescent in the last regard, but its extreme earliness and productiveness make amends, and no one complains of it.

Of the new varieties, you will retain the Sharpless, Glendale, Crystal City and Miner's Prolific until superseded. These varieties possess character, and like the above standards, are adapted to general culture everywhere. There are hundreds of other varieties that are good enough in their way, yet they have no peculiar characteristics—mix them in a box with others, and you cannot tell "tother from which." Plant growers, you have been scrambling to secure the longest list of strawberries. Come now, reason a little! Is not this a play that hurts on both sides, injuring seller and planter?

We are asked about the novelties in strawberries. Well, there are the Bidwell, Triple Crown, Glossy Cone, Huddleston, Marvin, Longfellow, Warren, Shirts, Black Giant, Brilliant, Cetawayo and others. The most of these have made a reputation at their homes, but how they will do elsewhere is something that "no fellow can find out" until he has tried them. Few of them will be remembered ten years from now, yet some one or two may be the most profitable extant.—Green's Fruit Grower.

### What Apples to Plant.

The fruit growing season, says the Farmer and Fruit Grower, is over, the trees have shed their leaves and are taking their rest, the cold days and long evenings of winter are close upon us, and meetings for consultation upon horticultural matters are now in order. One thing that is sure to form a topic for discussion annually in these meetings is the fruit list and its revision. We purpose now to consider briefly the formation of a list of apples for southern Illinois and Indiana.

This latitude is peculiar in that it is very difficult to make for it a list of apples, either from northern or southern varieties, that will not include sorts with many local defects, no matter how well they may do elsewhere. Experience has shown that apples here gradually undergo a change through lapse of time, and that varieties which were popular twenty and even ten years ago, are now in low esteem—not through the production of better sorts, but from a gradual failing of former good qualities. Among the kinds which have thus lost character, we may mention the Early Harvest and White Winter Pearmain. The Janet is following rapidly, and the Winesap, we are sorry to say, presents a poorer appearance with every succeeding year. If intending to plant an orchard of one hundred trees for family use and market, we would now select the varieties as follows: 15 Red June, 15 Benoni, 1 Buckingham, 1 Maiden's Blush, 8 Rome Beauty, 20 Ben Davis, 10 Smith's Cider, 5 Domino, 5 Jonathan, 10 Winesap, 5 Rhenish, 5 Paul's Keeper.

Those with large numbers would be the market varieties. The list forms a succession and will give the planter apples nearly all the year round. The profit lies in the early and late kinds. If some of our large apple growers will send us a similar list and state their reasons for any change from the above, we shall esteem it a favor and gladly give it a place in our columns, the list to be for one hundred trees and the varieties to be for both market and family use.

### How to Keep Cider Sweet.

The Scientific American tells how to care for cider after it comes from the press, and to keep it in good condition for the longest time:

As the cider runs from the press it should be filtered through a hair sieve into a clean wooden vessel capable of holding as much juice as can be extracted in one day. Under favorable conditions the fine pomace will rise to the surface in about 24 hours—sometimes less—and in a short time grow very thick. Then it should be watched, and when white bubbles begin to appear at the surface, the liquid should be drawn off slowly from a faucet placed about three inches from the bottom of the tank, so as not to disturb the lees.

The liquid drawn off should be received in clean, sweet casks, and must be watched. As soon as the white bubbles of gas appear at the bung hole it must be drawn off (racked) into clean casks as before, and this racking repeated as often as necessary until the first fermentation is completely at an end. Then the casks should be filled up with cider in every respect like that already contained in them and bunged up tight. Many cider makers add a gobletful of pure olive oil to the cider before putting in the bung and storing.

If it is desired to keep cider perfectly sweet—and this is rarely the case—it should be filtered on coming from the press, and then sulphured, by the addition of about one-quarter ounce of calcium sulphite (sulphite of lime) per gallon of cider, and should be kept in small, tight, full barrels. The addition of a little sugar—say one-quarter of a pound per gallon—improves the keeping qualities of tart cider.

An easily constructed cider filter con-

sists in a barrel provided with a tap near the bottom. The lower part is filled with dry wood chips covered with a piece of flannel. Over this a clean layer of rye straw is packed down, and then the barrel is nearly filled with clean quartz sand, not too fine.

When the first fermentation of cider has been checked and the liquid barrelled, it should be allowed to stand until it acquires the proper flavor.

Much of the excellency of cider depends upon the temperature at which the fermentation is conducted. The casks containing the juice should be kept in a cellar, if possible, where the temperature does not exceed 50 degrees Fah. When exposed to the air, or kept in a warm place, much of the sugar is converted into alcohol and remains in the liquid instead of undergoing acetic fermentation. The change from alcohol to vinegar (acetic fermentation) goes on most rapidly at a temperature of about 65 degrees Fah, and at a lower temperature the action becomes slower until at 40 degrees Fah, no such change takes place. Independently of the difference in the quality of fruit used, the respect of temperature is one of the chief causes of the superiority of the cider made by one person over that made by another in the same neighborhood.

The more malle and less sugar present the less tendency to acetification; hence it often happens that tart apples can never equal in quality that prepared at a low temperature from fruit rich in sugar, which, if properly cared for will keep good twenty years.

When the fermentation has subsided and the liquor has developed the desired flavor in storage, it is drawn off into other barrels which have been thoroughly cleansed and sulphured, either by burning in the bung hole a clean rag dipped in sulphur, or what is better, by thoroughly rinsing the inside with a solution of bisulphate of calcium prepared by dissolving about a quarter pound of the sulphite in a gallon of water.

The isinglass—six ounces or more (in solution) to the barrel—should be stirred in as soon as transferred, and then a sufficient quantity of preserving powder of lime (not sulphate of lime or sulphide), previously dissolved in the cider, to entirely check fermentation. The quantity of this substance required rarely exceeds a quarter of an ounce to the gallon of cider. A large excess must be avoided, as it is apt to injure the taste.

Some makers sweeten their cider by additions, before filtering, of sugar or glucose, the quantity of the former varying from three-quarters of a pound to one and a half pounds, while as a substitute about three times this quantity of glucose is required. Sweetened cider, when properly cared for, develops by aging a flavor and sparkle resembling some champagnes. Such cider is best bottled when fined."

### Flowers at Eight Times Their Worth in Gold.

The cut-flower business, another phase of horticulture, is perhaps greater in the United States than in any other part of the world. Certainly the use of cut flowers in New York, for bouquets, baskets and other designs, is far greater than in either London or Paris, and the taste shown in their arrangement here is vastly superior. It is estimated that three millions of dollars were paid for cut flowers in New York in 1880, one-third of which was for rosebuds. Immense glass structures are erected in the suburbs, for the special purpose of growing out flowers to supply the bouquet makers of the city. Not less than twenty acres of glass surface is devoted to the purposes of forcing roses during the winter months. At some seasons the prices paid for these forced rosebuds are perfectly astounding. One grower of Madison, New Jersey, took into New York three hundred buds of the crimson rose, known as General Jacquemont, for which he received, at wholesale, three hundred dollars, and which, no doubt, were retailed at a dollar and fifty cents to two dollars each. A flower dealer in Fourteenth street, a few days before Christmas, received the only four of this same variety of rose that were offered in the city, and found a customer for them at sixty dollars, or fifteen dollars apiece, or eight times the value of their weight in gold.—Scribner.

### Peaches.

A. J. M. says in the Farmer and Fruit Grower: In your issue of the 2nd inst., "E." of Villa Ridge, Ill., furnishes some criticisms of former articles on peaches by other writers, and while claiming that their knowledge of peach growing is chiefly derived from paper farming, professes to give a list that will pay a fair return, of course basing it upon actual experience. The first peach he names in his list is the Amsden. If this peach has paid a fair return to him or the growers in Illinois, it is the first instance of its success to my knowledge. In all other parts of the country, east and west, so far as I learned, it has utterly failed to give even a decent return, and is everywhere being made to give place to better varieties, varieties that will not rot over night and that do not require to be picked and shipped when half ripe, and thus injure the market. It is no better, if so good, than the Hale. The Early Rivers and Waterloo are much to be preferred as very early peaches. The Honest John, Mountain Rose, Old Mixon, Thurber and Piqueur's Late are also good peaches in this section, but the latter variety is rather a shy bearer some years, though better than Crawford's Late. Freeman's Late is not yet known to much extent in the east, and I judge is a local variety.

The best late yellow peach that comes to the eastern markets is the Salway. This is a freestone, large, beautifully colored, very productive and ripens about with the Heath, or about a week after the Smock. It sells for top prices, bringing from \$10 to \$20 a bushel in the New York market. Mr. Shorter,

of Crawford, says the lowest he has received for a basket this year is \$4, or \$3 per bushel. He has several thousand peach trees in his orchard, but a far larger quantity of fruit is shipped from Ulster county. Early peaches from Florida and Savannah often exceed these prices. "E." gives the time of ripening of the Salway in southern Illinois as September 20th, but, for some unaccountable reason, does not place this peach in his list of profitable sorts. Possibly he has but a few trees of this kind, or the locality may be unfavorable for late peaches. The Salway has one fault; it is inclined to overbear, and the grower must make up his mind to pick off one-third of the fruit when small, or it will all remain small. This thinning of the fruit when small makes all the difference between large and small peaches, and often between success and failure. To overcome the curculio our growers keep the fallen fruit picked up clean and fed to the swine, shaking the trees regularly every other day till the fruit is half grown to assist in the fall of the fruit.

### GRAPES.

From statistics recently published by the Department of Agriculture at Washington we learn that there are now 185,583 acres of grapes grown in the United States. Wine from the product of these vines, is made to the amount of 24,453,857 gallons, having a market value of \$13,438,174.83. California, of course, leads, having one-sixth of the area, yielding nearly two-thirds of the wine. New York comes next, having 12,643 acres, though but little is made into wine; the grapes find ready sale in the market; only 584,148 gallons are made. Rhode Island only returns 55 acres, while Illinois from 3,810 acres makes over a million gallons of wine. Missouri, Ohio, Georgia and New Mexico are leading wine making sections. Colorado cuts no figure at all in the report, but the day is coming when grape culture will be one of their prominent industries.

### How to Make Vinegar.

A method employed in France, which converts cider and other liquid into vinegar much more expeditiously than do ordinary practices, prefaces the process with preparing the barrels or casks by first scalding with water and next pouring into them boiling vinegar, rolling the barrels and allowing them to stand on their sides two or three days until they become thoroughly saturated with the vinegar. This preparation over the barrels are filled about one-third full with strong, pure cider vinegar and two gallons of cider. Every eighth day thereafter two gallons of cider are added until the barrel is two-thirds full. In fourteen days after the last two gallons are added, the whole will have been converted into vinegar—one-half of which is drawn off, and the process of filling with cider begun again. In summer the barrels during the process of conversion, are exposed to the rays of the sun, and in cold weather are stored where a uniform temperature of about 80 degrees can be maintained.

### Ashes for Fruit Trees.

When apple or pear trees become diseased from being planted in unfavorable or ill prepared soil, or from lack of food, they are very apt to be attacked by insects, which, if in healthy condition, would probably be unknown. Certain washes, such as lye (a solution of potash), have been applied with success in destroying the insects and restoring the tree to health. In our own practice, we have, for the last two years, applied a much simpler remedy with more success, as it causes the old dead bark, the chosen hiding place of the insects, to cleave off, leaving in its place a smooth, healthy surface. This is simply, after a rain and while the bark is yet wet, to throw on dry wood ashes until the power of retention is full. If rain soon follows, the strength of the ash is carried into every cranny of the old bark, and the effect is, working cleanliness on the trees. If there is no rain, the ashes will remain and be working their good effects, and be ready for action when the rain comes. The operation of throwing on the ashes is easily and quickly performed; if the tree is in a bad condition it is easily repeated until the insects are all destroyed, and a new, healthy bark covers the tree. Insects' eggs will never hatch under the influence of ashes. Two objects are gained by this operation—the ashes furnish food for the tree as well as destroy its enemies, and impart cleanliness to the tree.

### Horticultural Notes.

The following varieties of early pears give a successive supply at the north from late in July till the middle of September: Doyenne d'Été, Bloodgood, Giffard, Rostiezer, Petite Marguerite, Tyson, Washington, Bartlett.

Cocoanut growing is becoming an important industry in Florida. Charles Maloney has a plantation of several thousand trees on Stock Island; J. V. Harris, of Key West, has about 7,000 trees; E. O. Lock, about 10,000; and Lieutenant Governor Bethel is having an extensive grove of cocoanut trees planted.

Wine growing is being successfully pursued in Virginia, and is rapidly assuming larger dimensions. It was first introduced by Germans, but others are now taking a hand in it. One firm, with 37 acres of land, has produced 8,500 gallons of wine in a season. It is reported that the yield of two counties this year will be 50,000 to 60,000 gallons.

Were it not for the time consumed in thinning, it would be profitable to thin all kinds of fruit; for as a rule, fruits of almost every kind, in good seasons, set too thick, and unless a portion drops off, will be of small size and never fully mature; when a tree overbears it checks its vigor, and its power to mature fruit buds for another year, and some kinds of trees, like the peach and plum, are frequently killed by overbearing; therefore when a tree is very full of fruit, it is economy to remove a portion of it, for the benefit of the tree, as well as the improvement of the fruit.

In Mr. Rutter's late excellent work on the peach, he shows that the free use of alkaline washes and manures, especially potash and lime, will preserve a peach orchard from the yellows, as well as from other destroyers of its fertility. Mr. Rutter has had thirty-five years of very extensive and varied experience, and his reliability is beyond question. So far as regards the borers, the carbolic

acid of coal tar is most convenient and effective. It mixes in water well by stirring it first into hot, strong soapuds. A pint of the crude acid, costing 25 cents, is recommended to four or five gallons of soft soap; which, diluted, will make twenty gallons of wash, to be applied in June, and again in August for assured effectiveness, although the June application usually suffices.

To make raisins one must have the true raisin grape. For all grapes are not fitted for raisins. A grape containing much sugar is required. The process is as follows: A piece of ground in the vineyard is smoothed and beaten hard and kept clean. The grapes are laid upon this floor in the full heat of the sun, which is reflected from the soil on to the grapes, and not only deprives them of moisture, but develops the grape sugar from their juice. In the course of two or three weeks the process is accomplished. The grapes are protected from dew at night by coverings, and rain would spoil all. A very dry climate is, therefore, required for the manufacture of raisins, or an artificial substitute for the sun's heat. Fair raisins have been made in California in artificial driers.

From the earliest ages apples have been in use for the table as a dessert. The historian Pliny, tells us that the Romans cultivated twenty-two varieties of the apple. In these later days we probably possess over two thousand. As an article of food they rank with the potato, and on account of the variety of ways in which they may be served, they are far preferable to the taste of many persons; and if families would only substitute ripe, luscious apples for pies, cakes, candies and preserved fruits, there would be much less sickness among the children, and the saving in this one item alone, would purchase many barrels of apples. They have an excellent effect upon the whole physical system, feeding the brain as well as adding to the flesh, and keeping the blood pure; also preventing constipation and correcting a tendency to acidity, which produces rheumatism and neuralgia. They will cool off the feverish condition of the system; in fact, they are far better for these purposes than the many nostrums which are so highly praised in the advertisements, and so constantly purchased by sufferers. A ripe, raw apple is entirely digested in an hour and a half, while a boiled potato takes twice that time.

Cited by the Washington (Ind.) Gazette is the fact that the colts in that locality have a sort of immunity in the joints. J. F. Myers cured his by anointing it with St. Jacobs Oil.

## The Pig Pen.

### Experiments in Feeding Pigs.

An extensive breeder, after cooking food for eight or ten years, goes upon record in favor of cooking, and expresses the belief that one-fourth of the grain is saved thereby. The following experiment is given in his case: Two sows, of the same litter, and the same every way, except in weight, were selected. No. 1 weighed 292 pounds, and No. 2 weighed 280 pounds. No. 1 was fed for seventeen days on cooked, unground corn, and from the consumption of two bushels and twenty-one quarts, gained thirty-six pounds. No. 2 was fed for the same time on raw whole corn, of which she consumed three bushels and thirteen quarts and gained thirty pounds. Another instance is given in which shoats were fed on raw and cooked corn for six weeks, the result being that while those fed on raw corn gained ten pounds to the bushel, those fed on cooked corn gained fifteen pounds to the bushel—results which are certainly worth the candid attention of breeders. And these are only a few of many experiments which have resulted similarly. If there are no different results from apparently just as fairly conducted experiments, it would seem that there would be nothing more to say upon the subject. But there are opposite results recorded. On the farm of the Agricultural College of Iowa, pigs of the same breed and alike, were fed in separate pens respectively on dry corn, soaked corn, oiled corn, dry meal and cooked meal, and the gain per bushel fed was as follows: Dry corn, 12.26; soaked corn, 9.33; boiled corn, 10.09; dry meal, 11.88; cooked meal, 10.46. In this experiment, after fifteen bushels had been fed, the gain was as follows: Dry corn, gain, 13.00; soaked corn, 10.24; oiled corn, 10.80; dry meal, 13.46; cooked meal, 9.47. In the first case, dry corn produced the best results, and in the next, dry meal.—New York Herald.

American pork is to be reintroduced into France. The Frenchmen have starved on horse beef as long as they can stand it. In Roumania, however, the embargo on pork will not be removed.

Kill your hogs by or before the first of January, so as to have your hams hung and well dried by the first of March. Then take them down and examine to see that there are no insects in them, and they are all right and sound. Of course a bad ham will not keep, and should never be packed down. Have a dry day in which to pack them. Rub each day (especially the fleshy part) with dry unleached ashes. Pack them away in a dry tight box, putting in a layer of corn cobs between each layer of hams, to prevent them from touching each other. Sprinkle plentifully of ashes between each layer of hams, covering the last layer entirely with ashes, cover the box closely to keep out rats and mice. In July, or any time after, if you wish, you can take them out of the cobs and ashes and put them in dry barrels, with hocks down for more convenient using.—Ex.

### Good for the Women.

Many ladies suffer from an extreme nervous, semi-hysterical condition. They have disturbing dreams, exciting muscular nervous, peculiar painful symptoms of night-mare. They lie awake and suffer the brain to be flung when that weary organ ought, according to nature, to be asleep. Brown's Iron Bitters give sweet repose and quickly remove all such nervous disorders.—HOMÆOPATHIC.

### Osage Orange Seed.

Crop very short. We have a few bushels of prime fresh seed to offer. W. H. Mann & Co., Gilman, Ill.

If you desire a medicinal tonic that will positively rid you of all your ailments and general ill health, Brown's Iron Bitters is the best.



# THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR

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This number completes the thirty-fourth year of this journal. In looking over the volume we feel satisfied it compares favorably with any of its predecessors. There has been a large amount of matter published relative to all departments of rural life. A reference to the index will show to any reader the variety and extent of the subjects treated. It will also show the importance of preserving the numbers so as to have a volume to refer to on almost any topic pertaining to the agricultural profession. We believe we have given to every reader the full value of the dollar paid for the volume. With a single exception, the RURAL WORLD is the cheapest weekly agricultural paper published in America; and it publishes more than four times as much matter pertaining to the farm, orchard, garden, live stock and rural affairs, as any other paper published at the same price in this country. The price at which it is issued, after prepaying postage, which we are compelled to do, allows no profit—the white paper and press work alone costing the subscription price. Every reader, we believe, is willing to pay the cost of the white paper on which valuable matter is furnished him. If he is not willing, we do not propose to pay money out of our pocket to induce him to read. We shall try to make the RURAL WORLD so interesting and instructive that if we asked two dollars a year he would cheerfully pay that price for it. To the hundreds of correspondents who have assisted us in every department the past year, we return our sincere thanks. Their kindness is warmly appreciated, and we solicit their continued contributions. The RURAL WORLD will be considerably improved in matter and make-up for 1883. Our entire time and attention are now given to the paper; and we flatter ourselves that our practical experience in the matters we treat, as well as our experience as editor and publisher, fit us to furnish a farm journal for the farmers of the great valley of the Mississippi, that has no superior. To those who have been our readers for a short or long time, we return thanks for their patronage. Many have kept us company for nearly a third of a century, but every year, one by one, these long devoted friends and supporters are dropping by the wayside. Their sons and daughters take their places, and they too in turn must give way to their sons and daughters. We expect at the close of the year to part with a few of our readers, which we always do with regret, for the relation of reader and editor is a kindly one—but the losses, if any occur, are more than made up by the ever swelling, changing throng. New readers take the place of old ones, and new relations are formed. To our readers, whether new or old, we promise to devote our mind and energies to their welfare during the year 1883, if our life is spared. Our constant study shall be to supply them with such matter as will best advance their interests.

Strawberries, rich, ripe, and luscious, are coming into market, not here, but at San Antonio, Texas.

A free copy for one year will be sent to any one sending us a club of ten, in lieu of any other premium.

If Daisy Dell will ask for a letter at her postoffice, forwarded to her by that name, she will receive one.

Send us the names and postoffice address of farmers that ought to take the RURAL WORLD, and we will send them sample copies.

The season for making good resolutions and turning over new leaves is here. Begin by renewing your subscription for the RURAL WORLD.

This very mild weather will soon put fruit buds in a condition that will render them easy victims to the usual severe cold spell that is sure to come in the "sweet by and by."

It should not be forgotten that to any one sending us eight subscribers we will send as a premium, free, the fifteen dollars' worth of books advertised by us last summer. These books form quite a library.

The RURAL WORLD office was remembered on Christmas day by the presentation of a monster fat turkey by P. M. Kiehl & Co., the well known fruit and general commission merchants, 719 Broadway, St. Louis.

The prospects for a good supply of strawberries in Mississippi must be very good, as Messrs. Drane & Bolling, the leading growers there offer a quarter of a million plants for sale. Chicago consumes most of the crop produced there.

Members of the Cane Growers' Association, will be returned at one-third fare from St. Louis.

The St. Louis Grange meets at Mercantile, on Wednesday January, 4th, 1883, at 10 a. m. Business of importance to be transacted.

We learn from Mr. E. Hollister, of Alton, Illinois, that Parker Earle, Esq., President of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society, has had the misfortune to lose one of his index fingers. We are pained to learn of this misfortune to our friend.

The increase of subscriptions has been so great of late as to completely exhaust all back numbers, and several hundred new subscribers failed to get the last issue. We very much regret this, and will hereafter increase our editions, so such an occurrence cannot take place again.

Many of our subscribers, at Austin, Cabot, Beebe, Judsonia, Ark., who two months ago considered the strawberry crop two-thirds gone, now report a great improvement, and anticipate from half to three-quarters of the usual supply. This will net them about as much as a full crop would.

The mild weather prevailing throughout the United States has been productive of innumerable good results. The removal of potatoes, onions, apples and perishable goods generally from one country to another was easily accomplished, and the prices were rendered uniform and less burdensome.

The space required to index the more important departments of the RURAL WORLD, leaves no room for the Home Circle, grange and fish departments. There is not the necessity to refer to the articles contained in these departments, that there is in the other departments, hence they are omitted.

A subscriber to the RURAL at Barfield, Mississippi county, Ark., in a private letter writes: "The government people are at work on the river here, and if Congress will give them all the money necessary to complete the needed improvement, there will be no country under the sun that will equal this."

There is no agricultural paper in America that gives one-half the reading matter, in reference to sheep husbandry, than the RURAL WORLD does. Those interested in sheep should bear this in mind, and do all they can to extend the circulation of the paper that is so thoroughly devoted to their interests.

Adulterated food will soon form a subject worthy of very serious attention. Three or four prominent citizens of Atlanta, Ga., died recently from paralysis, caused by eating of adulterated food, such as flour, lard, syrup, coffee, sugar and butter. Prominent citizens and physicians agree that the disease occurred on this account.

We have given our readers due notice that the RURAL WORLD is only sent for the term it is paid for, and that the name will be dropped from the list when the subscription expires. Many thousands of readers who find the paper on their table, on the printed label, will be non-readers unless they renew promptly. Is any further notice required?

The scarcity of feed throughout the country is shown in the continued crowded condition of the poultry market. Most of the geese in the country have been thrown on the market, and being generally poor, sold for a mere trifle. The same may be said of a large portion of the chickens. Turkeys have had more attention, but most of them are coming in. Next spring poultry, eggs and feathers will be scarce.

If corn is planted early, and then is well cultivated, it will give a better yield than later planted corn. This beautiful winter weather should be improved by every farmer in this latitude by plowing the land for corn. All that has to be done in spring, is to harrow the ground and plant the seed. Nearly double the corn can be raised per acre by early planting and good culture that is generally raised. Let us have a big crop next year.

The wise farmer will put in a large crop of corn the coming spring. He will prepare his best ground well, plant good seed early, and cultivate well, that he may obtain a large yield. The very short crop of 1881 will create a large demand for the crop of 1882, as pork, beef and mutton will be short on account of the short corn crop. The corn cribs in the summer of 1882 will all be empty—something that has not occurred before for many years. Let us have a big crop of corn next autumn.

The RURAL WORLD is sent to subscribers at the low price of one dollar a year, not because we do not think it as valuable as the two or three dollar agricultural papers, but because we desire to do the most good to the agricultural classes, and we know there are tens of thousands of farmers who will pay one dollar a year when they would not pay two or three dollars a year. It is our hope and purpose to put it far ahead of any other agricultural paper, not only in practical value to the farmer, the

fruit grower, and the live stock breeder but in circulation also. At the rate of our present increase it will not be long before we will have the largest circulation of any weekly agricultural paper in this country. Our readers seem desirous, one and all to help bring about this result. They take pride in the RURAL WORLD, and are aiding to place it in the front rank in point of circulation and influence, for which we feel grateful and will endeavor to return the compliment by giving the best farm journal in America for its price.

The weather on Christmas day was delightful—a pleasant spring day. The windows of residences were thrown open, and fires were not needed. The little ones and big ones too all seemed happy and tried to enjoy themselves to their fullest capacity. Never have we seen so many Christmas presents. The stores of the St. Louis merchants were crowded by buyers of presents for many weeks before Christmas day, and made much larger sales than ever before. Money must be plenty for it was used with a liberal hand. We rejoice that so many hearts have been made happy.

The low price of the RURAL WORLD affords no margin for commissions to canvassers. It depends entirely upon the voluntary aid of such readers as believe it to be a good journal for the farmer, and that the larger the number of its readers, the more good it will accomplish for the class to whose interests it is devoted. The larger proportion of our readers are philanthropic men, who like to aid a good paper, because it does a good work, and makes men the better and the wiser for reading it. To such excellent men has the RURAL been indebted since it was established, and we hope such men will continue to labor for it long after our earthly labors are over.

The RURAL WORLD will continue to be published at the low price of one dollar a year—we paying postage out of that—leaving us only about 85 cents a year, the white paper and press work alone costing fully that price. If we were going to change the price at all, it would be to make it higher instead of lower, as we feel confident our readers do not want us to work for them for nothing and board ourselves in the bargain. We try to make a paper that our readers are glad to pay at least a living price for. When we have to hire men to subscribe, by paying money out of our own pocket to get them to read it, we will quit the publishing business—and this we should have to do, if we furnished it at a less price than we now ask for it.

One of our subscribers "hit the nail on the head" when he said that he liked the RURAL WORLD because it dealt in facts instead of theories. This was a high compliment, but it was deserved. No agricultural paper collects and publishes under their proper departments, more interesting and instructive facts. We have no room for long-spun theories. We do not deal in them. Farmers want to know what has been done, what is being done. They want to hear from those who write from experience. Many editors in their easy chair can write by the hour and then say nothing of practical value to the farmer, the orchardist or the stock breeder. This feature of our paper, we hope to make still more prominent in the future, and we solicit practical farmers, fruit growers and stock breeders to contribute their experiences to the columns of the RURAL WORLD.

The death of Hon. Fred Muench of Missouri, removes one of the faithful, earnest workers for her welfare. Mr. Muench has been an occasional contributor to the RURAL WORLD for the past thirty years. His "hobby," it may be called by that name, was the grape, in the culture of which he took great delight, and he was considered high authority in regard to it. But Mr. Muench was philanthropic in all his instincts, and aided in many ways to develop the resources of our State. He wrote, in his native tongue, a great deal in favor of Missouri, and was instrumental in bringing thousands of his countrymen to this State. He was a fluent writer and speaker, and has filled many official positions in this State, with credit to himself and his constituency. He leaves a large circle of admiring friends.

Sorgo growers and manufacturers should bear in mind that the third annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Association will open in St. Louis on the third of January. A number of sugar planters from the south are expected, and the methods of making syrup and sugar, both at the south and north, will be thoroughly discussed. We have letters from a large number of gentlemen from a distance, informing us of their intention to be present. Among them we may mention Hon. Seth M. Kenney of Minnesota, R. A. Hays, S. M. Poland and others of Iowa, H. K. Stout and T. B. Johns of Kansas, M. Eugene Conflans, B. R. Purkey, W. Barg Casey and many others from Illinois. We feel confident the coming meeting will be a very useful one, and earnestly hope as many will come to it as possibly can.

Notwithstanding the endorsement of some of the most respectable citizens of Cincinnati as to the virtues of ozone, as advertised in our columns as a preservative of fruit and vegetables, it turns out upon careful analysis that it is not what it was represented. Some of the oldest and best agricultural papers published the advertisement, believing it to be what it was represented. Ozone, as a preservative, is all right, but what these parties sell for ozone, is not that article. We try to exclude all fraudulent advertisements, and hardly a week passes that we do not reject those that we suppose to be fraudulent. We supposed, from the testimonials, the advertisement was entirely reliable. It will not appear again in the RURAL.

At the meeting of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, at Columbia, last week, Hon. John Walker was re-elected president of the Board; Wm. Smith of Randolph county was elected vice-president; Prof. S. M. Tracy was re-elected treasurer, and R. W. Gentry was elected secretary in place of J. P. McAfee, who was not a candidate for re-election. As the work of this Board devolves mainly on the secretary, and as the value of the reports annually published depend upon the labor, good judgment, learning and ability of the incumbent of that office, we are pleased to say that we believe Mr. Gentry has the necessary qualifications for the position. He was raised on the farm, is a graduate of the State University, is an able, logical writer and speaker, and undertakes no work that he does not do thoroughly. He is president of the Missouri Wool Growers' Association, and takes a lively interest in the agriculture of the State. We hope the Board of Agriculture, by the election of Mr. Gentry as its secretary, has been put upon a higher plane of usefulness, and that it will do a good work in furthering the agricultural interests of the State.

Nelson B. Sweeney, of St. Jacobs, Ills., renewed his subscription to the RURAL WORLD, lately, saying he had taken it for thirty years, which was the best evidence of his high appreciation of it.

Apples are commanding fine prices in St. Louis, and will the remainder of the season. The prices range from \$3.50 to \$5.50 per barrel. Home growers however, will not be benefited much, their supplies being apparently exhausted. Most of the fruit offered here now is coming in daily from the east, and is composed mainly of Baldwin's Greening, Russett's, Canada Reds, &c., the varieties that appear to be most profitable in that section.

Mr. I. A. Hedges, Mr. Beardsley and I reached this place last Friday morning, and have been trying to make the best of it, although most of the sugar works are closed, yet we will see enough in operation to make a comparison. We have already visited the Corine plantation where everything is scientifically arranged and moving off smoothly. They are making 20 hogsheads per day. I am making careful notes. I do not know whether I will be back in time for the meeting or not, but I hope so. If I can I must come on the 3rd as our school begins on the 4th.

## ST. LOUIS AMUSEMENTS.

The holiday season is in full blast and the theatres are doing a splendid business. At the Grand Opera House, Mah's Comie Opera Company is presenting "Donna Juanita" and "Patience," two sparkling works, to fine business. Next week Collier's Union Square Company will appear in the great play, "The Banker's Daughter."

Sol Smith Russell an inimitable humorist, is playing a magnificent engagement at the Olympic Theatre, and his play of "Edgewood Folks" serves excellently as a means of introducing his specialties. On Sunday, Jan. 1st, Horne's "Hearts of Oak" will appear.

At Pope's Theatre that clever and dashing actor, Oliver Dond Byron, will appear all the week in his startling sensational play of "Ten Thousand Miles Away." Next week Marie Geistinger, the great German prima donna and actress, will appear in a round of varied characters.

The People's Theatre grows in popularity, and during the current week many thousands of people have enjoyed the performances of the Leavitt Gigantic Minstrels. Next week Frederick Haase a talented German actor, will furnish the entertainment.

## The Shepherd.

Edited by E. M. Bell, of Brighton, Massachusetts, to whom all matter relating to this department should be addressed.

**CORRECTIONS.**  
In the RURAL WORLD of December 15th, the printer makes us say Messrs. Jewett & McCully, of Jackson county, Missouri, made a mistake in understanding the rule governing the shearing of sheep. By no means did we wish to make such a statement. We aimed to say showing of sheep. The same mistake occurs two or three times, and we are sorry about it. Again, in our sheep ranches, the typo read our copy, there is a belt where scarcity can be relied upon in wool growing. It aimed to be whose security can be relied upon. Such mistakes will occur.

R. M. BELL.

There has been a shakiness about sheep stock this fall, on account of the outlook for feed, and prices of wool at next shearing time. The demand has been unusually fine, from Texas particularly, and is yet. Prices have been low for the common grades, and only fair for the best. The winter is promising

to be an open one. The green grass and unown and unplowed stubble fields, by reason of the dry weather first, and the wet weather following, are covered by volunteer growth. All these afford pasturage for sheep. Corn is a little better than feared. Other substitutes are made for corn, and the outlook is that sheep stock will soon be standard again.

## BE SURE YOU HAVE A GOOD RAM.

The sheepman who would make his business profitable, must look well to the stock ram of his flock. No matter what blood, the quality of the ram is an index to the future of the flock. Too little stress is placed upon this by the generality of American flockmasters. Breeders of stud flocks well know the benefits of keeping at the head of their establishments stock rams of the best record, as to purity of breeding; and also that he is not only capable of showing meritorious points, but is himself a breeder of meritorious stock.

In Vermont the breeder with the best ram has the precedence. A man there goes up or down on the merits of his stock ram. So it is among breeders of all kinds of stock. Wool growers and mutton raisers will find the same to be true with their flocks. A sheepman should feel as much pride and show as much enthusiasm in keeping in proper condition and showing his friends his stock ram, as horsemen or cattlemen do in showing the pride and hope of their herds. Too many put off securing their needed and long promised ram until the time for using him comes around, and then they have to buy what they can pick up. They promise to do better next time, and have for years, with the same results. Such breeding and such pride in our flocks shows itself upon the wool market of this country—too much undesirable, unsatisfactory wool. This comes from shiftless, careless breeding, and is a disgrace to us. We need to study the needs of the manufacturers, as well as they need to study the demands of the cloth market. It is business to them and pays them; so it will pay us. Be sure you have a good ram, and then be sure you give him a good chance to prove himself.

## ANGORA GOATS.

Why do not the raisers of Angora goats say something in their favor. We have tried to provoke some kind of a retort from them, by abusing them in all kinds of villainous ways, and without success. We do candidly believe the raising of mohair-goats' wool, will pay in this country. We do believe it does pay intelligent raisers now, and will continue to do so more and more each year. We do not believe there has been a failure in the business where proper attention has been given to the breeding, handling, and sale of the products of the goat herd. And we know in a country where the popularity of mohair goods exists as in this country, the raising of the raw staple has to pay the raisers. The manufacture of alpaca and other mohair goods is limited somewhat now for the reason that the domestic goat wool is limited. This cannot last long, as the Americans intend to raise everything they need, if they have the means and adaptations. We have millions of acres of land suited to the raising of goats, just as good as their native habitat in Asia Minor. It takes time for us to get a-going in any new industry. We need to investigate this subject carefully. When we study the subject in the light of practical common sense, as we would any other subject, we shall find goat raising simple, easy and profitable. There are now plenty of men making money at it, even if there are jokes at the expense of these who have failed. The business has a bad name from some who counted their chickens before they were hatched. It will not be so always. There is money in the business.

## AMERICANS EATING SHEEP.

Says the Breeders' Gazette with great pertinence: There is cause for the general complaint that Americans are not a mutton eating people, and that cause is found in the fact very few Americans have ever eaten mutton of good flavor. Englishmen who have been accustomed to the mutton of England, grumble not a little because the meat sometimes set before them in this country when they order mutton tastes strongly of the fleece. They declare such stuff unfit to eat; we are scarcely prepared to deny their assertions. Yet there is scarcely a county in any of the States where a sheep giving a good fleece, and a fairly heavy carcass of mutton of fine flavor, would not pay well even now; and they will be much more profitable when having learned that good mutton is very palatable meat, Americans will have become liberal consumers.

When competition from the plains country shall, through the improvement of cattle raised upon the free ranges of the west, have driven the farmer of the middle States to cast about for a way to make his farm more profitable, he will be able to find in the Shropshire Downs, a very efficient aid, as indeed he will with any sheep, giving at once good meat, and good wool. We confidently expect to see the day when upon thousands of farms, where not a sheep can now be found, thrifty flocks will help to fill the purses of the owners. A good flock should be kept upon every farm, and the present is an excellent time to make a beginning, by the purchase of the right kind of breeding stock to begin with.

My dear friends of the COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD editorial corps, as well as to the whole office—I feel to-day a satisfaction in wishing you all a merry Christmas, and a happy New Year. This paper has come to me for twenty years or more, and has made me glad over one thousand times. Shall a man allow such a joy to come into his house so many times, and not be glad? As my children come up to ages of reading and appreciation, they become attached to the RURAL WORLD, and are constant readers of its columns, as I was when a young man.

## A GREETING.

It pleases a man to find his children loving the friends he has loved, and who have proved by a long experience to be worthy of love. So of his papers. Loving a newspaper is sort of like the love a child has for his mother. It has no selfishness in it.

May many merry Christmases and happy New Years come to you and your life work, and may it like, you name and features, go, I promise to, tions as it now so happy R. M. BELL.

## The Wool Market.

The dullness noted on the first of the month continued up to within a few days, when some improvement in the demand for fine and good medium clothing and combing was noted. Usually at the end of the year there are many lots being closed out, and the market is apt to be weak, this condition of affairs has been looked for this season.

The continued firmness of wool in Europe at the late advance, noted in recent English and continental circulars, may stimulate holders in America, especially as it is believed that sooner or later it will be developed that the present supply will be insufficient for the requirements of the machinery without additions from foreign countries.

Good medium wools seem to be in lightest supply. Well bred fine grades are also in reduced stock and the inquiries from manufacturers are turning in this direction. Coarse and low mediums have not yet attracted much attention and are in largest supply. Both coarse clothing and coarse combing are neglected, but we look for all of these wools to be required by manufacturers before another clip is available, although it may be late in the spring before they become scarce. There has been much more coarse and low medium wool grown in the United States this year than usual, and less of the good medium and fine, so that the most desirable grades of good medium sell at seven to ten cents per pound more than the low medium and coarse.

Mills are well employed, and the business of supplying them with wool promises to be large during the next six months, and we think with strong probabilities of values improving, although for the next thirty days it may be difficult to get anything above present quotations.

The feeling of the trade strongly inclines to the belief that there will be a time before the next clip, when wool will be very scarce and higher, but as long as manufacturers are indifferent, they can keep the market weak until the actual scarcity of stock gives sellers the advantage. At present, prices are in buyer's favor for all grades except fancy lots of fine and high medium, showing a merino cross.

JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.

Philadelphia, December 15, 1881.

## The Cattle Pard.

### Cattle Restaurants.

Mr. Alfred D. Tingley, of the Humane Live Stock Express Company, 2 Wall street, has invented a scheme which he thinks will put a stop to the present inhuman system of sending cattle long distances without food or water, and slaughtering them while in the unfit condition caused by this treatment. Formerly he invented a feed-car, which was tried, but was not a success. The grain and water was placed on the roof, and passed down by pipes when required; but the troughs in the crowded cattle cars got dirty, and the animals refused to eat out of them. An attempt was then made to substitute cars with compartments, so as to keep the cattle separate, but this rendered the cars unfit for any other purpose on the return trip, and was abandoned.

Mr. Tingley's present scheme is a simple one. It is to establish a number of "cattle restaurants" along each line railroad that transports live stock. They will be 200 miles apart, and the cattle can be fed and watered every twelve hours. When a train with a load of cattle on board gets within twenty miles of one of these restaurants a telegram will be sent to the officer in charge, and when the train arrives everything will be in readiness. Great iron cups, about as large as, and something of the shape of a good sized kitchen pot, will contain food and water, run into them through rubber pipes from tanks above. The train will stop between two rows of these troughs, those on one side containing water, and those on the other side holding four quarts of food consisting of a mixture of ground corn, oats, and cut hay. Each car will have sixteen openings on each side, all of which can be easily closed when the car, which need be nothing more than an ordinary cattle car such as is at present used, is required for other purposes on the return trip. Into each of these openings a trough with food or water will be pushed by means of a sliding bar upon which it rests. It will move forward to be required to reach sideways, the side motion being accomplished by sliding it along another bar extending the whole length of the restaurant, the bar by which it is pushed forward accompanying. The flexible rubber tubes through which the food and water passes will, of course, offer no resistance. Mr. Tingley has in his office a model of a restaurant.—New York Sun.



## CATTLE NOTES.

As showing the value of good cattle, it is stated that the herd of Short-horns owned by Abram Renick, of Winchester, Kentucky, consists of about one hundred head, for which, it is reported, he has been offered \$200,000 and refused it; and yet the old gentleman is over 70 years of age, and has no wife or child.

The prospect of an open winter will prevent in a great measure the usual marketing of cattle from the western ranges. The cattle men, who lost heavily by the severe weather of last winter, are inclined to sell as few as possible this year, and to trust to the natural increase to make up for former losses. This policy limits to a considerable extent the hide supply from this source.

Barefoot & Bryant have recently sold to Rumlill & Williams 5,000 two-year-old steers, to be delivered in the spring, and out from their own stocks, and those of Dougherty, Bourland, and Hall & Spark Bros. This insures them to be strictly first-class northern Texas cattle. They will in all probability be the finest herd of two-year-olds that have ever been put up in Texas.

Stockmen who have raised the hornless Angus cattle on the western plains say that they can be reared and marketed there, for ten to twenty per cent. less cost than horned beasts. Add to this the greater economy in transportation and the higher price for the beef in the English market, and the breeder has some pretty strong motives for preferring them above the pugnacious horned animals.

Stock would thrive better on all farms if they were looked after closely. No one who keeps sheep should allow a night to pass without counting them, and passing amongst them, observing carefully any change or defect in their appearance. Be careful that they are safely housed, and provided with clean fresh bed, every night, against the cold storms of winter. Do not allow them to be ill-treated and abused, and your careful attention will be repaid.

Mr. H. W. Chapman has returned, having just sold out his interest in the Chapman & Tuttle ranch in the Pan Handle to Miller, Rhodes & Aldridge, of Caldwell, Kansas, for \$61,500. This ranch embraces about 3,000 head of cattle and ranch outfit. The sale includes Mr. Tuttle's interest also. "Bud" reports the Pan Handle rapidly filling up with cattle and the range good. He says our section of Texas is attracting much attention from stockmen generally, and hopes to see our portion of the State soon up as of yore in the stock line.—Pleasanton Monitor.

The best beef is young beef, reaching its greatest point of popularity at from two to three years. The same is true of sheep and swine. A wether, for the best mutton, should be marketed at two years. As a general rule, a 250 pound pig is much better in quality and more profitable than a hog that weighs 500 pounds. The point of appreciation of quickly matured animals is being reached, though somewhat gradually, and it remains to improve the various breeds special regard being taken to carefully select those animals to breed from that come to maturity at an early age.—Ex.

J. L. Keller, of Sun City, has sold his cattle and ranch to Dennis & Perry, recently from Missouri. To show the profits of cattle raising we will just state that last year Mr. Keller bought 33 Texas cows, paying therefor \$12 per head. Week before last he sold those same cows for the snug sum of \$2,285. These cows had 27 calves which he sold at \$10 per head—making a clear profit on those Texas cows of \$1,490 in one year. In what business could this gentleman have invested that amount of money with better returns.—Medicine Lodge (Kan.) Index.

As to the manurial value of different cattle foods it is found that the oil cakes yield the richest manure, as they contain the largest amount of nitrogen and phosphoric acid, with a considerable amount of potash. Next to these beans and peas, malt dust and bran. Clover hay yields a richer manure than oats, wheat, barley or corn, while meadow hay stands before the cereal grasses. The various grains and roots, like turnips, carrots and Swedes, contain about the same proportion of nitrogen in their dry substance; the roots, however, supply much more potash. Potatoes stand well above other roots in manurial value. Straw takes the lowest place as a manure-yielding food, bean and pea straw being more valuable for this purpose than the straw of the cereals.

Some of the customs out on the stock ranges would be rather surprising to people in more settled communities. One of the customs is for the men when out gathering up stock to go to the nearest camp, or house, at night. What this may involve will be understood from a recent case at Mr. J. C. McKid's camp, in Lassen county. He had just got there with a load of provisions, when 63 vaqueros came in to supper; they remained in the neighborhood three days, and in that time ate up his entire load. No charges are ever made. The men ride up, pull the saddles off their horses, turn them to a haystack, and then go to the house expecting to find food; after eating, they turn into the hay. In the morning they are up, eat breakfast, and off by daylight.—Greenview Bulletin.

The concentration of large herds of cattle and ranches in a few hands continues. Never before has there been so much corporate cattle. And now this method of raising and grazing cattle on the plains has commenced, there is no telling when and where it will end. It was only last week when we reported the sale of the Jones Bros. ranch and cattle in Colorado to a stock company for \$250,000. And now we have the confirmation of the sale of Capt. Kennedy's ranch in Texas for \$1,250,000 to the same parties. This is the largest single stock transaction ever made in the west. "Uncle" Henry Stephens, as he is familiarly known in the trade, is said to have engineered the sale, and received for his commission \$100,000. Gus Johnson represented the purchasers, and it is thought is largely handling the deal. Mr. Johnson was in the city last week, but refused to give details. The estimate, \$50,000 acres of land, something over 50,000 cattle and 3,000 horses and mules, he admits is not far out of the way.

We are of opinion that farmers are keeping corn from cattle this winter without due consideration, and selling off young stock too freely. Experience will indicate that a uniform supply

should be kept on the farm independent of all circumstances, and what grain they require to grow them, they should have regardless of the fluctuations of markets. It will be taught by experience that prices of grain and the meats and dairy products that are made from grain, seek a common level. If corn is high to-day, meat must follow in the near future, and the farmer who sells his calves or yearlings to save his corn is going backwards. It would be a safe principle to follow to never part with young cattle till they are ripe. Observe that the men who do buy young cattle in times like these are not men who have no cattle, nor are they men who cannot see farther than their noses, but they are those who have looked at similar conditions of the market, and have learned that young cattle cannot be safely parted with, but can always be bought with a fair prospect of profit if they are well bred.—Traer Clipper.

## Stock Yard Notes.

At the National Stock Yards sales of real good stock have been scarce for the past week. There were some good droves of hogs brought in that brought good prices. Good butcher cattle are selling now at from 75 cents to one dollar higher than they commanded a month ago, and commission men say that they think these prices will be sustained during the month of January.

McGarry & Ellwood, of Augusta, Kan., shipped 52 hogs to Hull & Steele, that averaged 322 lbs. and sold for \$6.30 per cwt. Also a lot of 63 head that averaged 258 lbs. and sold for \$6.10.

The same firm also sold a drove of 63 hogs for T. D. Whitaker of Castor, Bollinger Co., Mo., averaging 204 lbs. for \$5.95.

Overstreet, Foris & Co., sold two fine droves of cattle for Shelton & Company, of Burlington, Mo. One drove of 16 head averaged 1,370 lbs. and brought \$5.05, and the other numbered 36 head, averaged 1,240 lbs. and sold for \$5.65 per cwt.

Hunter, Evans & Co., had some very fine sales of hogs. McKittick & Vandine of Augusta, Kan., shipped 65 head that averaged 270 lbs. and brought \$6.25.

L. Rexroat, Concord, Ill., shipped 60 head that averaged 260 lbs. and sold for \$6.20.

Wiswell & Tully, of Concord, Ill., shipped 54 hogs that averaged 280 lbs. and sold for \$6.10.

J. H. Self, of Woodson, Ill., shipped 37 head of hogs that averaged 270 lbs. and sold for \$6.30.

W. Edwards, of Jewell City, Kansas, shipped 60 head of hogs that averaged 284 lbs. and brought \$6.15.

Fifty-nine head of hogs averaging 298 lbs. and belonging to L. B. Hargrove, of Minoka, Kansas, were sold at \$6.35 per cwt.

McKittick & Vandine, of Augusta, Kan., brought in a splendid drove of 139 head of hogs, that averaged 295 lbs. and were sold for \$3.12 1/2 cents per cwt.

J. Ensminger, of Versailles, Mo., shipped 169 sheep that averaged 83 lbs. and sold at 3 cents per pound.

Kregg & Button, of Pleasant Hill, Mo., shipped 48 head of cattle, that averaged 1,326 lbs. and sold for 5 1/2 cents per pound.

J. L. Sturges, of Moline, Kansas, shipped 36 head of cattle averaging 1,200 lbs. that were sold at 5 cents per pound.

C. H. Keat, of Denver, Mo., shipped 55 head of hogs that averaged 278 lbs. and sold for \$6.30 per cwt.

C. M. Woodall, of Osceola, Mo., shipped 17 cattle that averaged 1,040 lbs. and sold at \$4.30 per cwt.

G. W. Vail, of Vermont, Ill., shipped 31 cattle averaging 1,170 lbs. and that sold for \$4.90.

F. W. Brandt, of Montgomery, Mo., shipped 11 head of cattle that averaged 1,283 lbs. and sold for 5 1/2 cents per pound.

Leak & Bros., of Kirksville, Mo., shipped 69 hogs that averaged 265 lbs. and sold for \$6.10.

W. R. McBride, of Centralia, Mo., shipped 45 hogs that averaged 280 lbs. and sold at \$6.10.

Messrs. Irons & Cassidy & Scruggs & Cassidy sold 96 elegant hogs for N. Hixley, of Vermont, Ill. These hogs brought down the beam at an average weight of 334 lbs. and sold for \$6.50 per cwt.

Bierwag Bros., of Glenwood, Mo., shipped 85 sheep that averaged 109 lbs. and sold for 4 cents per pound.

N. G. Elliott, of Fayette, Mo., sent in a very fine large drove of 259 hogs that averaged 270 1/2 lbs. and sold for \$6.30.

## The Horseman.

Those who are interested in breeding trotting horses should be readers of Wallace's Monthly, published by John H. Wallace, 212 Broadway, N. Y., at \$3 per annum. Mr. Wallace has studied the principles of breeding trotters, very closely, for a score of years, as exemplified in actual performances on the turf. His magazine is elegantly printed, and contains matter of great value to the general stock breeder, and is really indispensable to the breeders of horses.

## Thoroughbred.

The definition of the appellation thoroughbred, is true bred, exclusively bred, within any particular family or stock, any species of animals, in the perpetuation of which a cross with any other breed of the same species is inadmissible, but strictly crossed within itself.

Species in Reed's American Dictionary means a sort, a kind, a subdivision, a class, an order of beings, so we have the horse species, the ox, the sheep, etc., each being divided into thoroughbred subdivisions, such among horses as the Rauer, the Clyde, the Norman, the Suffolk and many others. Such are all thorough and true bred. For example the thoroughbred race horse is the result of crossing of true bred into one distinct breed, and keeping it pure, adulteration with any other of its species—for example, of a thoroughbred mare is crossed by a Clydesdale, the offspring is a half bred race horse, and a half bred Clydesdale, the Clydesdale being a thoroughbred of his own species. There are also many breeds which are called aboriginal breeds; that is to say

the original breed of any country or district of country, as far back as can be known. These breeds must certainly be called true or thoroughbred. Thus the Suffolk with many others, the privilege of the appellation on an equality, if not in preference to the race horse. It is just the same in the bovine species. Many persons think the Durhams, the Jerseys and Alderneys are the only exclusive thoroughbreds of the species, while it is a known stubborn fact that the Galloways of the Galloway districts of Scotland, are an aboriginal. Therefore, as thoroughbred stock, the Durhams, the Jerseys and many others, the privilege of the appellation on an equality, if not in preference to the race horse. It is just the same in the bovine species. Many persons think the Durhams, the Jerseys and Alderneys are the only exclusive thoroughbreds of the species, while it is a known stubborn fact that the Galloways of the Galloway districts of Scotland, are an aboriginal. 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## The Home Circle.

### HER LETTER.

My friend, I have just read your letter with a feeling of exquisite pain; For a vision arose of the old, old days That never can come again. Of days that were full of completeness, Of laughter and sunshine and song, Of broadest and wildest ambitions— When life was so supple and strong. Now, the swift flying moments but mock us, The sunshine is pulseless and cold; As I silently fold up the paper, I feel that we're both growing old. Growing old! How the word thrills and saddens!

Do you know what it is to grow old? 'Tis of all that is brightest, and dearest, And fairest, to loosen your hold.

To watch all the roseate splendor Fade out of our life's changing sky; To gather the fast-fading blossoms And hopelessly weep as they die. To feel, as you garner your harvest, That all your ambitions are chilled; With a sense of an infinite longing— A want that can never be filled.

'Tis to turn with a wearisome heartache, From morning's broad promise of light, And sit down, discouraged, despairing, To a lonely hand-clapping with night. To feel that the evening approaches As you never have felt it before; The sweetness all gone from the sunshine— The light faded out on the moor.

Dear friend, I may never more meet you— Time's changes I never may know; I shall think of you always as Daisy, My girl friend of long, long ago. And I—ah! the cares of a lifetime Have brought me a ruinous spell— Of the woman who pines for this letter, Not a feature recalls little Nell.

NELLIE McVET.

### Letter from C. M. Hope.

"Many knotty points there are Which all discuss, and none can clear." Just it, Bon Ami. You can't give us positive proofs of all your assertions implied against woman. Egotism and partiality for your sex is plainly visible throughout your satirical conglomeration of ideas lately expressed. What have we done, dear sisters of the Home Circle, to merit this unexpected effusion from this great Prof. Bon Ami? The world renowned Prof. Bon Ami, has assailed the gentler sex with the most dangerous of all weapons—the pen. Ah, dear sisters, let us be brave and we can easily win the battle. If we are small in stature, we can prove to Prof. Bon Ami that our mind isn't impaired thereby, whenever we wish to make use of it. Let us not fear the inefficacious sayings of Prof. Bon Ami. In the first place, some of them are defective; and secondly, but very few of them are irrefragable. "We may seem to yield on parley, but are stormed in vain." Prof. Bon Ami reminds me of a poor modernized swan. Poor Prof. Bon Ami, don't simmer when you read this. I am very, very sorry your letter compels me to utter these remarks. But perhaps "I am rambling. The thoughts we cannot bridle force their way without the will."

Now dear Circleists, I beg your pardon, I have entertained you on this subject too long, perhaps. More than a year has elapsed since I wrote to the RURAL. May I take my seat among you again with the dear editor's permission? I am happy to greet so many new and interesting contributors. The old Circleists need recruiting—we miss them sorely. Before closing I wish you all a merry Christmas, and happy New Year.

C. M. HOPE.

REMARKS.—The seat is always ready for you. It will delight us to have you fill it oftener.—Editor.

### Letter from Little Dick.

Visitor, I was highly pleased with the idea of a Home Circle album. Nothing but seeing and knowing all the writers could be more enjoyable than a peep into that album.

Bon Ami, you have investigated the subject of woman wisely, but not "too well." Now that you have something worthy of your intellect, go on. Do not weary in well doing.

Lloyd Guyot, I am glad to know how to pronounce your name, and thank Minnie F. for the favor.

Alma, Valley, Adah and Aurora, I make my prettiest bow. I am tickled with your calls. Come in and help to fill up the corners.

Orphan Boy, I am sorry you are sick. Did your travels help you? Where did you go? Were there not some incidents of your travels that would be entertaining to the readers of the RURAL? The most of us are not often far from home.

Wild Flower, it would be a great hardship for me to be confined for any length of time. I never had any serious sickness in my life, and I think I appreciate fully the privilege of exercising my body and mind at my own free will. I have great commiseration for the sick. 'Tis said "they also serve who stand and wait."

Aurora you should have been at the wedding where Bon Ami had to kiss so many old maids, perhaps the osculating entertainment would not have been so distasteful.

Lloyd Guyot, I think that it was you that accused me of being older than I pretended. I do not remember of saying anything about my age. I believe most of the Circleists thought that because I had a little name, I was little in years. Not so my friends, that is your mistake, and not mine. I have been of age for several years. But they call me Little Dick after I have outgrown the name.

Cousin Charlie, your letters are like angels' visits, few and far between. I'dyl, I know there is little consolation in empty words, but would offer my sympathy in your affliction.

Miss Ted, can you tell from experience why so many of our best writers are absent? I know this is the busy time, but they have been away so long.

Christmas is almost here, with its multiplied duties. Joys for some, sorrow for many. Many a household will miss the merry tread of little feet, that make the great bulk of Xmas gayeties. What is Christmas without the children.

Daisy, Violet, Lilly, Myrtle, Wild Flower, shall winter deprive us of our flowers, and also our Birdie. Our Jay bird need not leave us. Why there is one under my window every day, trying to make me think he cares naught for cold.

Walnuts are seasonable and we do not like to be without them.

Quintan has quit us, and a widower has no doubt married him a wife. Rebecca and Ruth are not so faithful as their namesakes of old. Time and space would fail me, were I to try to enumerate all the delinquent members.

Nina, is our queen among her subjects, or has she forsaken us to be queen of the beautiful realm called home? Bon Ami and Lloyd Guyot are "holding the fort." They have my thanks, and with all the members of the Circle, present and absent, a Christmas greeting, and a wish that all may have a happy New Year. Day after day, near Christmas as it is, the sunlight floods the country with beauty. The storm king has not yet taken up his scepter. "But for the absence of green verdure, and bright flowers, one might almost forget the winter days had come."

LITTLE DICK.

### Letter from Kentucky Girl.

DEAR FRIENDS: I am glad that Col. Colman admitted me to your bright Home Circle. When quite young my father died, leaving me to his and my mother's family. Consequently my time is divided between them, and in this way I have lost some of your merry meetings.

Last fall while visiting the Louisville Industrial Exposition, I saw a sewing machine that worked button holes. I wanted this machine very much, for I can not make a button hole to suit me.

A mink began on our chickens. His last meal was four of our finest Brahma hens. Not having a man to kill it, we put a dog in the hen house, and since then they have not been molested.

I would say to Cousin Charlie, that I have seen such cases as described by him, and as he was the first that I knew to denounce such treatment, I thank him "from my heart." Will also admit that my opinion of the lord of creation, has undergone a change for the better. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to meet Cousin Charlie's wife for she must be a very happy woman to have such an indulgent husband.

Thanks to Nina, Lilly of the Valley and other friends of whom I have heard, but not seen.—KENTUCKY GIRL. Bloomfield, Ky., Dec. 13, 1881.

### Letter from Bon Ami.

There was a time when the critics constituted themselves in criticising the style, the matter or the argument of the members of the Circle. This was as it should be. The Home Circle is, as I understand, a social and literary society. The Home Circle is the place where we all meet to have our social talks and gossip, and also our literary exercises in the form of speeches, orations, essays, criticisms, etc. Debate and criticism take up a good deal of the time of every literary society, but personal criticisms ought always to be excluded. As in every other literary society we have a right to speak in favor of either side of a question, no difference what our convictions may be with reference to that side.

I should like to ask those who are so conscientious as to always to speak their convictions in debate, what they expect to accomplish by so doing. Do you engage in debate for your own profit, or for the benefit of some one else? Do you expect the world to change its course after you have expressed your convictions? Do you expect to decide questions which the greatest minds of this century have failed to settle?

When persons understand all the facts connected with a subject they are very likely to reach correct conclusion. In debating, therefore, it is to the benefit of our readers that both sides of a question should be presented as fully as possible. Very often I have had my opinions changed after looking up all the facts on the side of the question opposed to my convictions. Ruskin, one of the most distinguished men of this century, says: "I am never fully satisfied that I have thoroughly examined a subject until I have contradicted myself at least three times."

He meant by this that he was not satisfied with a question till he had examined it from every possible point of view.

But to return to the main subject, as has been pointed out by several writers, personal criticism cannot be interesting to any except those who engage in it, and even they, when they consider the matter calmly, must be ashamed of much of the criticism that has recently appeared in the Circle. I do not wish to fix the blame on any one. So far as I have taken part in it I am heartily ashamed of it, and I wish to say here that I shall never again either justly or unjustly engage in it. Such criticisms can neither be of benefit to the morals

nor the wits of the writer. It is well to have the courage at the proper time and in the proper manner to point out the errors of others, but it is better to have the still greater courage to confess our own. Personal criticism is the lowest kind of criticism. One who is not well enough informed to offer a sensible criticism on the style, matter, or argument of an article, can yet rail unceasingly at the writer—can yet indulge in an argument of abusive epithets. We should all leave this work, I think, in the hands of those who can do nothing else.

Unless some one is first to stop this disgraceful commonplace, when are we to have anything better? I am not in favor of stopping all criticism. I wish only to remove from a filthy bog to a higher plain. What one writes for the papers is public property, and the public have a right to criticize it. If one does not want his articles criticised, he should not write them. The writer public, and no one has a right to publicly criticize him. BON AMI.

### A Youth's Error.

DEAR RURAL: Perhaps the most thorough mistake an educated youth makes as he goes out into the world, conquering and to conquer, is in the disposition or habit he has of despising small things, or rather of overlooking them. He is literary, oratorical, ambitious, determined to become a great man.

If you question him about the lives, customs, habits, wants of the people around him, it is plain he knows nothing and cares less. Yet he expects to become a man of influence, power and high repute. Never can he succeed. He may become a fine penman, a renowned painter, a dexterous surgeon, maybe a poet. But a man among men never will be unless he changes. It was this perfect acquaintance, with all the pettiest details of the humblest lives, that gave Napoleon such advantages in the whole of his career. It was this surprising familiarity with all the thoughts, wants, emotions, all the life conditions of the homeliest, most obscure of his neighbors, that gave such men as Henry, Calhoun, Webster, Clay and others like them, such mastery over the human heart and such sympathy with the people as made them as one with themselves—a great thing to a politician depending on a constituency.

### Letter from Minnie F.

DEAR FRIENDS: Last Sunday I listened to a discourse which pleased me very much indeed. The speaker was an educated man, who has traveled a great deal, and has visited the Holy Land. He was highly entertaining. I wish I could tell you many of the things he said, especially in that part of the sermon which touched on infidelity. But I feel incapable of doing him justice, therefore I shall not undertake to do it.

I hope, Bon Ami, that you were not in earnest, and that you are better than your writings indicated. But if you were jesting, you did very wrong, for none of us are without influence, and you might, to some one who has not your strength of mind, do an injury greater than you imagine. I trust you will accept this in the same spirit in which it is given. And do not think the rest of us are your enemies, because we cannot agree with you.

Nina, my husband tells me I have never acknowledged the receipt of your verses for my album. I certainly thought I had done so, for, I assure you, they were appreciated. I will try to keep my promise.

Thank you, Mr. Guyot. Now that I feel a little better acquainted with your name, I am sure we will get along nicely.

Orphan Boy, I am very glad you liked my letter. I like to please every one as far as I can. Are you really an orphan boy? If so, you have my sympathy.

Daisy Dell, I have a new machine at last. It is the Queen, the latest improvement on the Dauntless machine. I like it very much.

Opal Ross, I am glad to see you back again. Please don't stay away so long again.

Mr. Editor, cannot you make the "boys" stop their quarreling? I wish you all a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. MINNIE F. Stanberry, Mo.

### Letter from Ed-di-ward.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: For long years have I been a reader of your most excellent journal, but never before have I attempted to cross the threshold of the "Home Circle." So as I enter I bid the members good-day. As I am now supposed to be in and seated, I will address the remainder of this article to its various members. And since many of its contributors' articles are nothing more than a criticism upon each others' letters, I will fall in line and keep time to the music.

To begin—Cisile, not finding anything in your contribution worthy of criticism, my advice to you is to write again, and give us something original.

Lloyd Guyot, when your sweetheart days are passed, and the little ones gather around your fireside, some of your fleet notions will have to depart. One unacquainted with human nature in all its forms and phases, would suppose you to be a critic, if he is to judge from your letter. I quote—"Only critics should criticize." I say so too, for your criticism on Bon Ami, is nothing more than a mere school boy's effusion. So keep quiet. When you have your

picture taken, do not confine it to the editorial sanctum of the RURAL, but have a cut gotten up and put it in the RURAL. Permit the editor to use it for a heading to the "Home Circle" department, and thus benefit mankind at large.

Lena Rivers, though a little girl, you have made a fair beginning. I love children and their letters, do write again.

Tyro, your article is full of good sound sense, and I will venture to assert that your head is level.

Lackland, I pass over your article in silence, I neither condemn nor commend.

In the "Home Circle"—There are letters written bad—Some are written well; When they are signed by Daisy Dell. And now my friends, I have had my say, Am glad to meet you all; And if you are willing, on another day I will make another call.

ED-DI-WARD. Pulaski, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1881.

### Letter from Lloyd Guyot.

While renewing my subscription to the RURAL to-day, I shall just call a few moments and make the Circle tired of me once more. I never tire of the Circle.

Wild Flower paid us a pleasant visit. Allow me to say that I like her letter, and trust she will return as often as convenient.

Aurora, you have a nice letter. I am done with Bon Ami until he prepares himself; recruits, so to speak, for another campaign.

Orphan Boy, Guyot is glad to see you among the Circleists again. Thanks for your compliment.

Cousin Charlie, the veritable hero of "Weevily Wheat," has strayed off from his nurse, and again made his appearance in the RURAL. He does not like Paulus, Bon Ami and myself, claiming egotism to be the cause of his babyship's disapproval. Well, Charlie, I never expect, it makes no difference what I undertake, to please everybody. I do not feel surprised that you should object to what does not concern you. It is a provocation of yours, I suppose. While I do not try to please all, I do not court the ill-will. If it is any satisfaction for you to know it, Bon Ami has my friendship and I think I have his, notwithstanding the slashes we have in the RURAL. So, Cousin, go back to your milk and tin whistle, and when you can write with less sarcasm yourself, why, then I shall be glad to hear from you. By the way, Paulus, don't you think that you, Bon Ami and myself, had better quit writing? We do not suit Cousin Charlie, and he is a (oh my!) j-u-r-o-r in an arson case, making fortunes out of it, and becoming rapidly famous!

Daisy Dell, I feel like making friends with you. Will you step hostilities and be friends? If you will, I'll never have anything to do with you again, see if I don't.

Avis, you are certainly full-fledged by this time, so dust yourself and come to see us. And then you are of that class of turkeys which people neither kill nor eat. You can come in safely.

### Letter from Louise.

What is the matter with Bon Ami? Was his letter posted without his knowledge? Is he a somnambulist, or does he write for, but not read the Home Circle? He seems to have relearned, after all, and while determining to withhold his "essay on woman" from public criticism, could not be so cruel as to deprive us of what, I have no doubt, he considers the choicest bits; but which, to my mind, are coarse, not to say vulgar. Bon Ami, don't be so envious of bridegrooms. I fear it is a position you will never occupy, even with one of those "old sweet sixteeners," so eloquently described by you, in your last two efforts.

Birdie, I can sympathize with you, as I have been an invalid for more than a year.

G. H. T. are you not a little incoherent? I admire Lloyd Guyot exceedingly. In my opinion, he is by far the best writer in the Home Circle, and his letters are the first I always turn to, for I am sure to find something to entertain and instruct me.

Now, Bon Ami, don't be alarmed. I am neither a "wire or hair puller," as you so elegantly express it.

I suppose I should say something about the waste-basket, new-comer, &c., but, knowing all are welcome among you, I come without apology.

### The Human Pulse.

Physicians have always attached for all ages the greatest importance to the frequency of the heart's action as indicated by the pulse. The number of pulsations of the heart, as stated by Dr. Milne Edwards, average seventy per minute in a male and from six to ten more in a female. The pulse of Napoleon, however, was much below the average. That of Sir William Congreve is said to have been 128 per minute, even in health. But, as a general thing, the variations at Guy's, compiled by Milne Edwards, have been verified by observation.

The following table of the pulse is interesting in this connection: Males from 2 to 7 years, 97; 8 to 14 years, 84; 14 to 21 years, 76; 21 to 28 years, 78; 28 to 35 years, 70; 35 to 38 years, 68; 38 to 49 years, 70; 49 to 56 years, 69; 56 to 63 years, 68; 63 to 70 years, 70; 70 to 77 years, 67; 77 to 84 years, 74.

An Elkton, Md., paper mentions the case of Mr. T. Deenen, of that place, who suffered severely with rheumatic pains until he tried a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which completely cured him.—Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal.

### Mouth Breathers.

Dr. Wagner says that habitual mouth breathers can be at once recognized, as the practice stamps itself indelibly on the physiognomy. The retracted lips, open mouth, receding gums, protruding teeth, diminished size of the orifices of the nostrils, the wrinkles of the outer angles of the eyes, and the lines extending from the wings of the nose to the angles of the mouth, give the person addicted to this habit a silly and sometimes an idiotic expression. The nasal ducts, being vacated, like disused roads that grow up in grass and weeds, become the seat of polypus and other diseases; the sense of smell is greatly weakened or altogether lost.

### A Square Meal.

We are sure our readers will thank us for calling their attention to the very handsome advertisement of the Excelsior Manufacturing Co., of St. Louis, as it would be useless for us to try to say anything in favor of their great Charter Oak Cooking Range. The very word suggests the thought of a well-cooked meal, followed by easy digestion, vigorous health, and a desire to have and do plenty of real work, to say nothing of the comfort of a happy, contented household. 52-2 cow.

### Good Health.

I do not think there is a hundredth part of lemon-juice used generally, as its valuable qualities would seem to commend. I know of nothing better as a stomach corrective as well as a strengthener of the nervous system.

We all know that it is used for rheumatism, and I have no doubt it is also very good for gout, if taken regularly three times a day and at least half a gill at a time. It can be taken in much or little water, or no water at all. It is not unpleasant, one soon becoming accustomed to it, and would rather drink it than the pure water. For headache it is the best cure I ever used. It will relieve it in from ten to fifteen minutes by a single dose. I would not advise less than half a gill at a time. I know of people who take it three times a day as a preventive of disease and as a refreshment in hot weather. It also quenches thirst better than anything else. No sugar.

**Kidney Disease Cured.**  
CHRISTIANBURG, VA., 1881.  
Suffering from kidney diseases, from which I could get no relief either from medicine or the prominent physicians of our country, I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, which cured me completely. A child of mine recovering from scarlet fever, had no appetite, and did not seem to be able to eat at all; I gave him Iron Bitters with the happiest results.  
S. KYLE MONTAGUE.

To purify a room, set a picher of water in the apartment, and in a few hours it will have absorbed all the impurities in the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water the greater the capacity to contain these gases. At ordinary temperature a pail of water will absorb a pint of carbonic acid gas and several pints of ammonia. The capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of ice. Hence, water kept in a room awhile is unfit for use. For the same reason, water from a pump should always be pumped out in the morning before any of it is used. Impure water is more injurious than impure air.

Thousands of ladies have found sudden relief from all their woes by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the great remedy for diseases peculiar to females. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

A swill barrel on the farm, where every waste substance is thrown to sour and rot, is a piece of furniture we have little respect for. There is no place for it in the house, nor in the dairy room, nor at the barn, nor have we found quite enough room for one out of doors. It draws flies, breeds moulds and maggots, smells badly, and not unfrequently spoils the good food put into it. Meal may be more digestible after being soaked and soured to a certain extent, but risk of carrying the fermentation too far, together with the disagreeableness attending a sour swill barrel, is such that it is better to abolish it entirely, or else keep enough swine to consume all the waste of the kitchen, dairy and farm in a fresh condition.

**"Prejudice Overcome."**  
DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Buffalo, N. Y.: Gentlemen—With all my prejudice against absorption, I must acknowledge that your Pad has done my boy incalculable good. I may add that I have tried physicians and remedies without benefit. With best wishes,  
A. GILBERT, Vanlue, O.

The Day Kidney Pad cures kidney diseases, "bed-wetting," and all diseases of the urinary system. \$2, by druggists or by mail.

Dr. J. M. Granville, in an interesting work on sleep and sleeplessness, says, with reference to the difficulty some persons find in getting to sleep: "Habit greatly helps the performance of this initial act, and the cultivation of a habit of going to sleep in a particular way, at a particular time, will do more to procure regular and healthy sleep than any other artifice. The formation of the habit is, in fact, the creation and development of a special center or combination in the nervous system, which will henceforward produce sleep as a natural rhythmic process. If this were more generally recognized, persons who suffer from sleeplessness of the sort which consists in simply being unable to go to sleep, would set themselves resolutely to form such a habit. It is necessary that the training should be explicit, and include attention to details. It is not very important what a person does with the intention of going to sleep, but he should do precisely the same thing, in the same way, at the same time, and under as nearly the same conditions, night after night for a considerable period, say three or four weeks at least."

"I have used Simmon's Liver Regulator for constipation of my bowels caused by a temporary derangement of the liver, for the last three or four years, and always when used according to directions with decided benefit."  
HIRAM WARNER, Late Chief Justice of Ga.

**Gregory's Seed Catalogue.**  
Thirty six varieties of cabbage, 26 of corn, 17 of squash, 41 of melon, 31 of peas, 25 of beans, 17 of radishes, 17 of turnips, 17 of pumpkins, 17 of cucumbers, 17 of eggplants, 17 of okra, 17 of asparagus, 17 of artichokes, 17 of cauliflower, 17 of Brussels sprouts, 17 of chard, 17 of spinach, 17 of lettuce, 17 of endive, 17 of escarole, 17 of radicchio, 17 of fennel, 17 of dill, 17 of parsley, 17 of basil, 17 of oregano, 17 of thyme, 17 of sage, 17 of rosemary, 17 of lavender, 17 of mint, 17 of lemon balm, 17 of catnip, 17 of lemon verbena, 17 of citronella, 17 of eucalyptus, 17 of geranium, 17 of impatiens, 17 of petunia, 17 of verbena, 17 of zinnia, 17 of marigold, 17 of nasturtium, 17 of pansy, 17 of primrose, 17 of ranunculus, 17 of snapdragon, 17 of stock, 17 of wallflower, 17 of carnation, 17 of gladiolus, 17 of iris, 17 of hyacinth, 17 of tulip, 17 of daffodil, 17 of crocus, 17 of anemone, 17 of ranunculus, 17 of delphinium, 17 of lupine, 17 of verbena, 17 of salvia, 17 of 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**MAKE HENS LAY.**

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horses and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immediately valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Done, use 25c for food to keep food. Send every winter, or send by mail for eight letter stamps. J. B. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor Me.

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